The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUG. 10, 1863. No. 48.

Terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

County Treasurer.

BEING frequently solicited, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly. JACOB TROXEL.

Gettysburg, April 27, 1863. tc

County Treasurer.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly. ROBERT D. ARMOR.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. tc

County Treasurer.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly. JACOB SHEADS.

Gettysburg, May 4, 1863. tc*

Register & Recorder.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—At the urgent solicitation of *nobody*, I offer myself as a candidate for REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Conscious of my ability to discharge the duties of the office, and needy of the profits of the same, I pledge myself to faithfully discharge the duties and pocket the profits if the people are kind enough to elect me. R. FITZGERALD.

Middletown, June 1, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. A. W. FLEMMING.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc*

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. EDWARD McINTIRE.

Liberty tp., May 11, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with promptness. A. P. BAUGHER.

April 20, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends in the County and in our Regiment, 165th, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. SAMUEL LILLY.

165th P. M., May 25, 1863. tc*

Register & Recorder.

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. WM. K. GALLAGHER.

Gettysburg, April 27, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

H. G. CARR will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for CLERK OF THE COURTS. Should he be successful, he pledges himself to use every proper exertion for election. [May 4, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

H. G. WOLF will be a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. JAMES J. FINK.

Oxford tp., April 20, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. NICHOLAS B. SHRIVER.

Straban tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. JACOB SANDERS.

Mountpleasant tp., Mar. 23, 1863.

Clerk of the Courts.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I shall duly appreciate your confidence, and promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity. ADAM MINTER.

Franklin tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Director of the Poor.

WE are requested to announce ANDREW SHULTZ, of Latimore township, as a candidate for Director of the Poor, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

June 1, 1863. tc

PICKING HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.

GO to PICKING'S for your Spring and Summer Clothing.

CALICOES, Ginghams, Muslins, at reduced rates, at FAHNESTOCK BROS'. Sign of the Red Front.

BALMORAL BOOTS.—"Kate, where did you get those nice Balmoral Boots?" "At McILHENY'S."

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality. SAMUEL EIKER.

Freedom tp., May 18, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for SHERIFF at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I promise to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. JOHN McMASTER.

Mountpleasant tp., April 6, 1863. tc*

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality. GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Cumberland tp., March 30, 1863.

Having been informed of a report in circulation to the effect that I intend to run as an Independent candidate should I not be nominated by the Democratic County Convention, it is due to myself that I at once brand the said report as utterly false. I have never entertained such a thought, and feel myself in honor bound to abide by the decision of the Convention, as announced in my card above.

June 8, 1863. GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. HENRY BEITLER.

Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1863. tc*

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. M. B. MILLER.

Mountpleasant tp., June 22, 1863.

Sheriffalty.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. GEO. F. ECKENRODE.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ADAMS CO.:—Having been importuned for sometime to become a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, I now announce myself a candidate for said office, (subject to the Democratic Nominating Convention.) Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of said office promptly and with fidelity. Your obedient servant, ZACHARIAH MYERS.

April 27, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality. JOSEPH A. ORENDORFF.

Mountjoy tp., April 27, 1863. tc

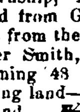
Sheriffalty.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends in all parts of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly. ADAM REBERT.

Franklin tp., April 27, 1863. tc*

A Small Farm

AND STORE STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers at Private Sale, HIS FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the new State road from Gettysburg to Hanover, about 5 miles from the latter place, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, Peter Rimbaugh, and others, containing 48 Acres, more or less, of excellent farming land—about 10 acres are first-rate meadow-land.



The improvements are a large One-story Frame HOUSE, with Kitchen attached, part frame and part log Barn, Wagon Shed and a large new Hog Pen; a neverfailing well of water near the door; a good young Apple Orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees on the premises.

Persons wishing to view the property will call on the subscriber, living thereon. JACOB GOSMAN.

April 6, 1863. 3m

Millinery in New Oxford.

MISS E. WOODS, formerly of Baltimore having located in New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., in the house occupied by Dr. Hall, in Hanover street, will carry on the MILLINERY BUSINESS, in all its branches—will keep on hand BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, RUCHES, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES, &c., and solicits a share of public patronage. [April 27, 1863. 3m

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please. PETER THORN,

March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO., having increased its capital, has enlarged its business and extended its accommodations Loan day, Wednesday. [April 6, 1863. tf

Picking

HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING COME ONE, COME ALL.

May 18, 1863.

MILLINERY GOODS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Shakers and Bonnet Frames just received from New York, cheap at Fahnestocks', sign of the RED FRONT.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

The Muse.

THE DEVASTATIONS OF WAR.

By the blue Potomac waters,
By the Rappahannock's line,
By the sunny Southern rivers,
'Neath the holly and the pine.
Falling in the shock of battle,
Wounded, in their blood they lie—
Pining with the dark malaria—
So our youthful patriots die.

In the city, in the village,
In the hamlet far away,
Sits the mothers, watching waiting,
For their soldier boys to-day.
They are coming—daily coming,
One by one, and score by score,
In their leaden casings folded,
Underneath the flag they bore.

Thinks the mother, weeping, waiting,
And expectant all the day—
When his regiment was summoned,
How her soldier went away;
With his bayonet a-gleaming,
With his knapsack on his back,
With his blanket strapped and folded—
And his home-filled haversack.

Thinking of the courage swelling,
In his eye and in his heart,
Though a manly tear was rolling,
When he kissed her to depart;
Thinking of his precious letters
Written by the camp-fire's glow,
Rich in love of home and country,
And of her who made him go.

Counting now the lagging moments
For the knocking at the door;
For the shuffling and the tramping
Feet of strangers on the floor;
Bringing in their precious burden,
Leaving her to grief and tears;
To the sorrow and the mourning,
Darkening all the coming years.

Miscellaneous.

ONLY A BEGGAR!

Push her one side, crowd her off the sidewalk, lest your rich dress come in contact with anything that may mar its beauty. Heed not the outstretched hand, mutely imploring aid. Mark not the tear that springs to her eye, as that appeal is unheeded. Pass on, and forget her amid the whirl of fashion and the gaiety of friends—or if you remember her at all, think of her only as an annoyance to you. Why should you regard her? "She's only a beggar"—she's used to neglect. Watch her as she passes down the crowded street. She in hurrying past, a gentleman (?) has knocked her basket from her arm, and its contents are fast rolling along the walks and into the gutter much to the distress of the child and the amusement of a crowd of idle boys. He turns quickly around, but the courteous apology does not escape his lips—for why should he apologize? "She's only a beggar." Well-dressed children brush hastily past her, drawing away their dresses, lest they come in contact with her's, for "she's only a beggar."

Only a beggar! And for this reason is she to be shunned by every one? Is there no one in this "wide, wide world" that will care for her, though she *may* be a beggar? Are not the feelings of love, joy, and pleasure, so common to childhood, the same with her as with others, although now almost smothered by the stern hand of Poverty? Take her home with you, treat her kindly, throw life's sunshine for *once* about her path, and you will find these fires were stifled only for a season, and that once rekindled, they will burn as brightly as ever.

"Only a beggar!" Then pity her instead of passing her coldly by. If you cannot do more, treat her kindly; show her that the world is not all made up of coldness and severity. Kindness will find its way to her heart, and you will feel that your efforts are richly repaid.

"Only a beggar!" When life's work is ended, and you have passed to the final judgment-bar, you may find that the soul of "only a beggar" is there, in spotless purity.—*Hartford Courant.*

SWEETNESS OF TEMPER.

"I cannot forbear pointing out to you, my dear child," said General Jackson once to a young lady in whose welfare he felt a deep interest, "the great advantages that will result from a temperate conduct and sweetness of manner to all people on all occasions. Never forget that you are a gentlewoman; and all your words and actions should make you gentle. I never heard your mother—your dear, good mother—say a harsh or hasty thing to any person in my life. Endeavor to imitate her. I am quick and hasty in my temper; but it is a misfortune, which not having been sufficiently restrained in my youth, has caused me inexpressible pain. It has given me more trouble to subdue my impetuosity than anything I ever undertook." Let these words of the venerated sage be taken to heart, not only by young ladies, but by every one. Strive by all means to cultivate sweetness of temper.

It appears from a trial lately made at Bourges that carrier pigeons can still compete in speed with railways. Last week one hundred and forty-five pigeons were liberated at Borgers at 5 o'clock in the morning to decide a wager. The first prize was gained by a pigeon which arrived at his pigeon-house at Verviers at fifty-four minutes past twelve. The last arrival was at eleven minutes past one. Thus in less than nine hours, these birds performed a distance of one hundred and fifty leagues, or three hundred and seventy-five miles—a speed which no French railway can equal.

Concerning the sweetening required in rhubarb pies, a Pittsfield lady gives the following infallible rule: "Throw in sugar as long as your conscience will let you; then shut your eyes and throw in one handful more."

A London letter says the comb is henceforth an obsolete article. In fashionable circles they are reverting to the Lady Godive style of wearing the hair—that is, letting it flow down over the shoulders.

FASHIONABLE TO "EAT LIKE A HOG."

A traveller in Abyssinia says:—"During the repast, which, owing to the fast, consisted simply of teff cakes, dillik, and an abundance of fermented hydromel, I nearly lost the esteem and regard I had hitherto enjoyed, and that, too, through an unconscious offence against the etiquette of aristocratic life. According to the Abyssinian notion, every man who claims to be of patrician descent and noble lineage must possess a fine shama, lined with a deep red border, and be enabled *to emulate the noise of a certain unclean animal whilst eating his meals.* This elegant acquirement, which I had unfortunately not yet attained, drew upon me the frowns as well as the whispering censures of the guests. Unconscious of the cause of this unexpected notoriety, I asked Mr. Bell whether there was anything peculiar in my appearance or deportment that provoked criticism. 'Certainly,' was the rejoinder; 'your conduct is so ungentlemanly that all the guests think you must be a very low fellow, and quite unaccustomed to move in genteel society.' 'And to what am I indebted for this good opinion?' returned I. 'To the mode in which you eat: for, if you were a gentleman, you would show by the smacking of your lips, the exalted station to which you belong; but, since you masticate your food in this inaudible manner, every one believes you a beggar, and accustomed to eat in that unostentatious quietness which pretended poverty prompts individuals of that class to adopt.' I assured them that my breach of etiquette ought to be attributed to the difference of the customs in my own country, and not the low motive they assigned—an apology which amply satisfied the most accomplished courtier in the royal tent."

A Pennsylvania Regiment in the Attack on Fort Wagner.—The 76th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers took part in the attack on Fort Wagner, near Charleston. Captain Diller, of Company D, from the vicinity of Hanover, Pa., writes a letter to the Spectator, of that place, under date of the 11th ult., as follows:

The following members of company D were left on the field, Lieut. C. I. Bittinger, reported to be wounded in the side; Sergeant Jacob Buck; Corporals Abner Aurand and Christopher C. Hynicks; privates James Hughes, Charles Helsby, Thomas Horan, Moses Keeter, Joshua Knoedle, John Miller, Jacob Morningstar and Wesley Wagner.

The following wounded men succeeded in getting to the rear and are doing well; Corporal Henry Miller, wounded in the ankle; privates Franklin Roberts, wounded in the shoulder and thigh; Jacob Lechner, John Nolan, Wm. Reichenbach and Chas. Lawson.

The following officers were wounded and got off the field: Major John W. Hicks and Captains Charles Knerr, and John S. Littell.

The following were left on the field: First Lieut. Wm. Miller, of company H, acting adjutant, supposed killed; Capt. Hoagland and First Lieut. M. Stombaugh, of Company B, and First Lieut. Charles I. Bittinger, of company D.

A Cute Trick.—A dandy was recently walking under the arcades of the Rue de Rivoil, in Paris, holding in his hand a gold-headed cane of splendid workmanship. A man supported by two crutches came up, and asked for alms in a pitiful tone. The dandy, moved to pity, gave the beggar a small silver coin. At the same moment a person near him suddenly exclaimed: "How can you, sir, allow this rogue to deceive you?—Please to lend me your cane, and I will show you that the rascal runs better than I can." The dandy without reflecting, lent his cane; the beggar, the moment he perceived it in his detractor's hands, threw away his crutches and took to his heels, and was followed by the man with the cane, whilst the spectators, and the dandy particularly remained in convulsions of laughter at the sight, and exclaiming alternately, "Oh, he will be caught!" "No, he will not be caught!" But both the racing heroes disappeared at the next turning in the street, and their victim remained waiting for his splendid cane, which cost five hundred francs.

Scene in the Army.—"Adjutant, form the regiment as in dress parade. Now read 'em the resolutions the General and me drew up last night." Adjutant reads the puff of the administration and threats against the "copperheads." "Now, my men, you are to vote on these resolutions. All of you who oppose them step four paces to the front. Come out here, you copperheads." No candidate rash enough to step forth. "The resolutions are unanimously adopted—parade is dismissed," says the Colonel. In a few days the Abolition journals publish "*A voice from the Army.*" Next month we read in the army news: "Col. ———*promoted to be a Brigadier General for gallantry in the field.*" Hurrah for the men in straps.

One of the Exempts.—A person who was enrolled and drawn as a conscript in the Fourth District, Boston, received his exemption paper yesterday afternoon, under rather peculiar circumstances. He presented a certificate from the Warden of the State Prison that he had been a convict in that institution on the charge of felony, and had served out his full term of imprisonment. Of course after such an experience he is exempt from serving in so honorable a position as that of a soldier of the Union Army.

No Stamps Required for Certificates of Exemption.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision:

"The certificates of exemption for those who have been drafted and have provided a substitute under the conscription act, being expressly required by the law to be issued by the board of enrollment, are exempt from stamp duties. Any certificate which may be issued by a magistrate in connection with proceedings under the conscription act is subject to a stamp duty of 50 per cent. per annum."

The following certificate of a marriage was found among an old lady's writings:

"This is to satisfy whom it may concern, that Arthur Waters and Amy Yurtly were lawfully married by me, John Higginson, on the first day of August, Anno 1703.

"I, Arthur, on Monday,
Take thee, Amy, till Tuesday,
To have and to hold till Wednesday,
For better or for worse till Thursday,
I'll kiss thee on Friday,
If we don't agree on Saturday,
We'll part again on Sunday."

JUDGE WOODWARD'S REGARD FOR THE SABBATH.

Judge Woodward is not only one of our wisest jurists and ablest statesmen, but he is a man of the purest moral character, a consistent member of the Episcopal church and a model christian gentleman. In conversation, a few days since, with an intelligent gentleman of this county, who had been engaged in some legal transactions in the county of Huntingdon, during the time Judge Woodward presided over the courts of that district, he related an incident which shows both the good practical sense and the firmly fixed religious principles of our candidate for the office of Governor.

In Huntingdon county it has been customary to summon the jurors to assemble at 10 o'clock on Monday morning of court week. As the county is large this obliged many of them to travel on the Sabbath day. Before discharging the grand jury at the first court he held, Judge Woodward alluded to this fact in fitting terms, remarking on the duty of a strict observance of the Sabbaths and giving it as his opinion that no public business, except that of the most urgent character, could justify public officials in requiring men to leave their homes and travel on the Sabbath. He notified those present and the court officials that thereafter the jurors would be summoned to attend on Tuesday instead of Monday morning, and this rule he established and adhered to in all the counties of his district. By a proper arrangement of business all the time of Monday was fully taken up with other matters, and on Tuesday morning the jurors were present and the court ready to proceed with the trial list without interruption. Our informant added that the business of the court never seemed to be carried on so smoothly and so rapidly as when under the direction of this able christian Judge. In the hands of such a man all the best interests of the Commonwealth will be eminently safe.—*Fulton Democrat.*

DO NOT HARM THE NEGRO.

"We hear of several instances that occurred yesterday of exteme violence toward unoffending blacks. The poor negro is beginning to taste of the bitter food prepared for him by Abolition philanthropy. We appeal to our citizens to be more kind to him than his professed bosom friends have been, who embrace him but to crush. He is not to blame for the misfortune that has befallen us. He is but the victim of fanaticism, and should be rather pitied than assailed. Let him not be persecuted for the sins of others. It is cowardly and unjust to single him out as an object for popular wrath. Let him go his way unmolested, for it is unworthy a freeman to make war upon an inferior race in the spirit of revenge."

The above paragraph is from the New-York *Daily News.* It is the sentiment of true philanthropy. The vengence that is wreaked upon the negro by infuriated mobs has awakened the public mind to a deep sense of danger which is hanging over the colored race. It should meet with a stern rebuke from every law-abiding citizen.—The negro is *now* more entitled to protection from the whites than he ever was before. He has been made the victim of popular indignation by the mad schemes of the Abolitionists who are his worst enemies. They alone are responsible for all the trials which now surround him, and, in truth "it is cowardly and unjust to single him out as an object of popular wrath."—*Age.*

INSANITY OF FANATICISM.

The Doylestown *Democrat* attributes the following atrocious sentiments to an Abolitionist of Buckingham township:

"I never want to see peace until every negro slave in the South is set free. Such as are in the army I want rewarded by being placed in possession of their master's property. Every black man in the country should have the right to vote, and if the people see fit to elect them, to hold office: the Declaration of Independence declared all men free and *equal.* I would prefer that rather than fail in this object every man now in the army should be killed."

The *Democrat* adds:

"The brute who uttered this is not in the service himself, nor any of his family. He is in the 'first class,' but if he be drafted he has $300 to exempt him."

So it is with all the blatant Abolition "loyalists." They are not in the army, and they don't intend to go. Their patriotism consists in their willingness to see everybody but themselves go and be killed, or maimed, or die of exposure in the cause—not of the Constitution, not of the Union—but of negro emancipation, radical supremacy, and a centralized despotic government.

A Little Hurt.—When "Nixon's" circus was in Sunbury, the horse which Mr. Eaton Stone rode was not well and by his irregular movements brought Mr. Stone once from his position, whereupon the Clown wanted to know why Mr. Stone was like McClellan. The ring master gave it up, and the clown replied that it was "because he had lost his position, but never could lose his reputation." The audience clapped and one niggerhead groaned. He was undoubtedly hurt.

An Incident of the Draft.—The Harmon's Society, of Pittsburg, consists of fifteen members, who, previous to the draft, agreed to pay an equal amount each for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to purchase the exemption of such of their members as might be drafted. The result of the draft showed that fourteen out of fifteen had drawn prizes.

A grand council of all the Indian tribes inhabiting the country west of the Mississippi river, will probably be called some time during the coming Fall, to induce the disloyal tribes to return to their allegiance to the Government, and re-establish friendly relations among the various tribes, many of whom are at war with each other.

Fresh Air vs. Food and Shelter.—Professor Andrews states from experience that "wounded men will lie on snow, on wet ground, or under open sheds and do well; while in closed hospitals they die with all luxuries around."—*British Standard.*

Six tons of gold were moved out of Dayton, Ohio, banks lately, in fear of John Morgan's raid.

From the Philadelphia Age.

MORE FRAUDS.

One of the most prominent reasons given in the Chicago Platform for a change in the Administration was the corruption of the Democratic party. The Republican papers never ceased to harp upon the subject, and their indignation was so well feigned that many believed that after the election of Mr. Lincoln there would never be another dollar of the public monies stolen. How greatly they were mistaken they will probably never know, for the simple reason that in times like these even the party in opposition is unwilling to properly expose the corruptions of public officials. There is something so odious in the villainy of the men who take advantage of occasions like this to plunder and steal, and the rush of events is so rapid, that after a little denunciation at the time of the exposure of some great frauds, nothing more is ever said about them. And yet, the corruptions of this Administration should not be lost sight of by the people, simply because they are so seldom denounced. It was said, in Congress, by a leading Republican, that after having carried the election upon the pretext of preventing abuses in office, this Administration had more jobbery to answer for in the first few months of its term than its predecessor for the whole four years it was in power. His statement was short of the truth. It is sickening to wade through the reports of the numerous investigating committees, and to see how knavery has pervaded every department of the Government. From the highest to the lowest, there is scarcely one official who escapes untainted. Not to speak of transactions very well known, but which it would be indecorous to mention, let the reader recall the charges made by Republicans themselves against the Treasury and War Department, of tampering with the news so as to speculate in stocks; against the Administration generally of delaying to take Vicksburg so as to benefit the Northern railroads; against the Navy Department of favoriteism in chartering and building vessels; and then generally against every one who has had anything to do with spending the money or purchasing the supplies of the Government, and he cannot but be appalled. This gangrene is literally eating away our national life, and if we cannot cut it out before many years have passed, we are lost. A wise thinker has said, "America will never subside before a despot, while her public men maintain the honor and integrity of those who founded her Constitution, and while the people have virtue enough to exact it from their elected governors." That time would seem to have forever passed away, when we read such paragraphs as the following from yesterday's *Inquirer*—the first from its Washington correspondent, and the other, from a Harrisburg letter:

"The War Department are about to institute thorough investigation into the immense frauds which were connived at by the State authorities at Harrisburg during the recent raid. It is reported that the State troops were in almost a starving condition, while one heavy operator in a single week cleared half a million dollars."

* * * * * * * * *

"Considerable excitement has been created here (Harrisburg) by the discovery of enormous frauds upon the Government during the recent army movements in this region, consequent upon the Rebel raid.—The amounts are stated at millions of dollars. A number of prominent State politicians have been placed under arrest, and the subject will receive the most searching investigation by the War Department. The most corrupt practices have prevailed in horse contracts and in clothing and subsistence supplies. They throw the "shoddy operators" at Harrisburg in the summer of 1861 entirely into the shade.—Many of the same parties are implicated, and the gangs who have infested the State capital in the winter have reaped a rich summer harvest.

"It is a sad commentary, that while thousands of brave men rushed to defend the State from invasion, and while the Governor was tickling them with honied words, his minions and followers were permitted like harpies, to deprive them of food, and to compel them to make long and weary marches without even the poor luxury of crackers and pork. It is a matter of record that, while these contractors were receiving enormous sums, the gallant Philadelphia soldiers were placed on an allowance of a cracker a day for several days together, thanks to the neglect and corruption of the Executive Department of the State of Pennsylvania."

TREASON.

Some people are advancing so rapidly that to advocate the right of a State to manage its domestic affairs is called treason; to say that a citizen shall not be arrested and punished without due process of law is treason; to say that the civil law shall be supreme is treason; to defend the *habeas corpus* act is treason; to say in what manner and how long the people's money shall be used is treason; to say that negroes shall not be freed and armed is treason; to advocate any way by which the Union shall be saved except the blind and blundering one of the Administration is treason; in short to defend any of those great principles which have lain at the foundation of Saxon liberty for a thousand years—to defend the laws and policy established by our fathers—is by these swift workers of wrath called treason.

A few days ago a newsboy, in the absence of exciting news wherewith to stimulate purchases, went through the streets of Washington, crying out, "Nother raid by Stonewall Jackson!" An excited gentleman stopped him with, "I thought Jackson was dead?" "Well, so he is; but his ghost is making this 'ere raid."

The greatest misfortune of all is not to be able to bear misfortune.

TERMS UPON WHICH THE REBELLIOUS STATES MAY BE RE-ADMITTED INTO THE UNION.

If the Washington *Chronicle*, which is generally conceded to be the official organ of the administration, speaks the sentiments of the President and his official and unofficial advisers, we may not look or hope for peace within two years. Under the Abolition *regime*, with its policy as defined by Forney and the press of the party generally there can be no peace until every fighting man and boy of the South has been killed crippled, or captured.

Forney tells us in the *Chronicle* that the administration (he calls it "benign") "are not disposed to throw needless impediments in the way of a State that sincerely and in good faith desires to resume its allegiance." What truth there is in this assertion may be inferred from what follows.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, a paper of the same political faith as the *Chronicle*, and upon most questions quite as unreasonable and radical, has yet the good sense to see the necessity of peace and reunion, and to express a desire that they should be sought by the United States Government without any attempt to impose humiliating terms. The *Journal* says:

"If those in rebellion lay down their arms and resume their allegiance, peace, under the old Constitution, comes as a matter of course. Take a single State—Tennessee for instance. Suppose the rebel army driven from its borders, and every citizen loyal to the old flag. Who would interpose to prevent them from enjoying and exercising all their former privileges and immunities as citizens of a sovereign State of the Union? They would be welcomed with an 'All Hail!' from every loyal heart; and so would the people of any other State under like circumstances. It would require the erection of no new machinery to put the old Union cogs in motion."

This language is just, wise and patriotic. It is language to which every truly American heart in the loyal States will respond. But it does not please Forney, and hence, we infer, it is distasteful to the Washington authorities, who have shown a lack of wisdom at all times, and are incapable of any act of justice or magnanimity. The liberal sentiments of the *Journal* are, not appreciated at Washington, and Forney, as the organ of the administration, repudiates them. His comments foreshadow clearly enough a very different policy on the part of our rulers, and contradict as plainly as language can his previous remark that our "benign Government are not disposed to throw needless impediments in the 'way'" of any State desirous to re-enter the Union. He says:

"So grave a question, and one that to all appearance will have ere long to be practically solved, cannot fail to have received the close consideration of the Federal authorities, but they have in all probability hitherto refrained from defining their policy to any one outside of the Cabinet, or such statesmen as they choose to consult on important measures. *We are free to say, however, that we doubt whether such a perfect oblivion of the past will follow the crimes of which those States have been guilty.* The history of the past ought to be the lesson of the future; and while, as we have said no *needless* impediments would be interposed whenever a seceded State sought readmission into the Union, *some guarantee ought to be exacted that the crime of rebellion shall not be again committed.*"

And what is the guarantee which the Administration propose to exact from the seceded States before they can be re-admitted into the Union? Forney shall tell us himself what it is, and then the public may decide whether or not it is a "needless impediment."

"The conclusion," he says "is irresistible, that the extinction of slavery in the seceded States should be made a condition of their readmission into the Union, that being the only guarantee they can give that they will not re-enact the crimes by which they have deluged the land with blood; and it seems to us undeniable that as they deliberately seceded from the Union we may lawfully dictate the terms on which they shall be re-admitted, especially when we ask nothing more than is necessary for our own safety."

This unwise, fanatical and unconstitutional policy persisted in, the Republic will never know peace again. War and bloodshed will continue until some man stronger than the rest shall seize the reins and found a despotism. That will be the end of Abolition policy, if the people permit it to run its course. Instead of freeing the negro from servitude it will subvert the Government and bind the white man in vassalage.—*Patriot & Union.*

THE FIRE IN THE REAR KEPT UP.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *News* says that another change in the command of the Army of the Potomac is agitated in Republican circles in the National metropolis. General Sedgwick is said to be "the coming man." It is evident that the hero of Gettysburg is not acceptable to the Radicals, and hence the incessant fire in the rear that assails General Meade from the Abolition forces. Every effort has been made to rob him of the glory of the victory at Gettysburg, and even the absurd pretension has been set up that the battle was fought and won upon the plans of Hooker, of Chancellorsville. It is disgraceful to the nation that a faithful and competent soldier like General Meade should be persecuted by a set of miserable charlatans, and have his usefulness destroyed by the impertinent interference of men who are as ignorant of the art of war as they are deficient in common sense and statesmanship. And yet, the fire will be kept up until he falls another victim sacrificed by the clamors of Abolitionists, and the imbecility of the present Administration!—*Age.*

Can it be True.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* is justly horrified at the receipt of the following:

"MILLERSBURG, Ohio, July 27.

"To the lasting disgrace of Millersburg, the Abolitionists of this place burnt bonfires to-night over the death of Hon. John J. Crittenden.

"Yours, W."

Gen. Grant and the Vacant Major Generalship.—The recent action of the War Department, in placing General Wool and other officers upon the retired list, leaves vacant one major generalship and one brigadier generalship in the regular army. It is said upon good authority, that the major generalship will be conferred on Gen. Grant, in recognition of his services in Tennessee and Mississippi.

WILMINGTON, July 20.—One of Dupont's powder mills, on the Hagley yard, exploded at six o'clock this morning. James D. Poples and William Leary, workmen, were killed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

In the 8th Avenue of New York city, a citizen named Robert Bell, was drawn *three times* from the same box. He must have been one of the "spotted" individuals talked of so much by the Abolitionists last year. He could not have been a patriot.

Moving a Chimney.—A chimney stack in Worcester, Mass., which is nearly one hundred feet high, contains 60,000 bricks and weighs 170 tons, was moved to a distance of 150 feet and turned partially around, without disturbing a single brick.

There were about 6,800 persons in Port Hudson when the place surrendered. 5,953 enlisted men were paroled, 213 officers were sent to the North, and 236 officers were sent to New Orleans.

Wendell Phillips says he is "disgusted with honest men." The feeling is reciprocal—honest men have for years been disgusted with him.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG.!

E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,

HON. WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

RETURN OF THE EDITOR.

After another two weeks' "visit" to Fort McHenry, the editor of the *Compiler* returned "home again" yesterday. The military authorities evidently look upon this "farce" as about "played out."

We were well treated—enjoyed good health, and that buoyancy of spirits which must always accompany a consciousness of innocence.

Our last trip, like the first, resulted in nothing. But we made a discovery of some value, and which went far towards comforting us in our imprisonment—and that was, that our first arrest was most likely, and the second most CERTAINLY, the result of the base and impudent intrigues of a cold-hearted personal and political enemy—D. McCONAUGHY. We have in our possession, in black and white, the damning evidence of his guilt.

More anon.

SIGNIFICANT!

It may not be uninteresting to the friends of justice to be informed that "Captain" McConaughy is now spoken of in military circles as "FORMER *volunteer* aid" to Gen. Couch!

☞ The *Compiler* has for the last five weeks been under the management of M. E. Doll. He performed his work faithfully and we trust that not one of our patrons has been dissatisfied. Certainly they have lost nothing, so far as the paper is concerned, by our absence.

☞ The attention of the public is directed to a series of splendid Photographic Views of all the prominent points of interest upon the Battle-field of Gettysburg, now in course of preparation by Tyson Brothers, Photographers, of this place. The views are made on plates 8 by 10 inches, and will be ready for Exhibition and Sale in a short time, when our citizens and others will have an opportunity to judge of their accuracy and elegance.

☞ Geo. F. Kalbfleisch has again opened store, at his old stand, on the Public Square. New goods—good goods—and plenty of them—at old prices! Call.

☞ The drafted men of this State are ordered to rendezvous at Pittsburg, Carlisle and Philadelphia. From thence they are taken directly to the army of the Potomac to fill up the old regiments. They seem to be given but little time, after the draft, to prepare for leaving home or consider whether to pay the $300 commutation.—Thus far, however, the number going into the service seems to be comparatively small, for about one half get off by paying $300 or furnishing substitutes, and another fourth are exempt on account of physical disability.

☞ The State Treasurer, Mr. McGrath, has completed the arrangements for the payment of the interest on the State debt in coin at the Farmers' Bank, Philadelphia, and also for the redemption of nearly a million of dollars of the principal of the public debt. The principal is payable in legal tender notes. The amount of interest to be paid is over $959,000.

☞ The firm of A. J. Glossbrenner & Co., publishers and editors of *The Age*, has been dissolved by the withdrawal of Francis J. Grund. The paper will be published hereafter by Messrs. A. J. Glossbrenner and Wm. H. Welsh. The *Age* is a good paper and ought to be liberally supported.

☞ A disturbance occurred in Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday last, in consequence of the tearing down by some invalid soldiers of a flag on which were inscribed the names of Vallandigham and Pugh. One soldier was beaten by the crowd assembled, for approving the act, and all the soldiers in the city were arrested and put in the guard-house to prevent further disturbances. The owner of the flag was presented with a new one by the citizens.

☞ It may be christian-like for preachers and church members to call their neighbors "copperheads," "traitors," "butternuts," "secesh," &c., and to wish they were hung, banished, or otherwise punished, but if so, we confess to having been seriously mistaken in our views of what constituted a real Christian.

☞ A telegram from San Francisco says the American minister and consul, with their families, hastily left Yeddo, Japan, about the 18th of June, apprehending assassination. They first took refuge on the United States steamer Wyoming, and subsequently removed to Yokahama.

☞ While Mr. A. Hopkins, of Erie county, Pa., was at Gettysburg, attending a wounded brother, his neighbors got together and "put into shock" eight acres of wheat belonging to him.

Resumed Business.—The Chambersburg Bank resumed business on Monday week. It has not suffered any loss whatever by the invasion—all its money, notes, bonds, and other valuables, having been removed in good time to places of safety.

☞ Father Mississippi has again opened his shop for trade, having gone into partnership with Gen. Grant.

☞ The old-fashioned talk of "bagging" the rebels has fallen into disuse. The new term used is "gobbling them up."

WHO IS TO BLAME?

The enemy has invaded the sovereign State of Pennsylvania—farms have been desolated, houses pillaged, growing crops destroyed, horses stolen and indignities endured. A battle of three days' duration has been fought, the enemy has been expelled, and we are released from the alarm and fear of an invading army. To the Army of the Potomac for thwarting the purpose and stopping the onward march of the enemy the people of Pennsylvania are sincerely thankful. But the question arises to whom shall we attach the blame for all we have endured and lost? Not to that army, for they came to the rescue of the State in forced marches and saved the State a greater humiliation and the citizens greater loss. Not to the citizens of this good old Commonwealth, for they responded to the call of the State Executive at the eleventh hour. Not to the State of Pennsylvania, for she has given 200,000 men in answer to the requisitions of the President. Who then is to blame? First, we condemn the enemy, who has been the immediate commission agent; and secondly, we blame those whose duty it was to protect the country from the ravages of the enemy—*our omission agents*—the administration at Washington. Entrusted by the people with the administration of the government—relying upon their supposed wisdom and the strength which has been granted to and assumed by them—the President and his cabinet have failed in affording us the protection needed, and have permitted the State of Pennsylvania to be disgraced by the desolating invasion of the rebel army. It is indeed but a just complaint, and a lamentable truth, that after grasping to the "powers that be" all they asked in men and money, in credit and material, in enduring privations, foregoing the comforts of life, paying high prices for articles of all kinds, heavy taxes, permitting without resistance unconstitutional enactments, obliteration almost of State lines, infringements upon the rights and liberties of the citizen unwarranted by law and repugnant to correct republican government, many in this county and in the adjoining counties have lost almost their all, and that through the inability and mismanagement of the rulers over us. They merit our censure and should receive it from an injured and outraged people.

☞ To be loyal to the Government of the United States is the duty of every citizen, and to preserve the Constitution which gives validity to the Government in all its provisions, is the sworn obligation of the public servants who may administer the same. The acts of the political party in power may be treason to the United States Government, and the Government officials, even from the lofty Chief Executive down to the merest lacquey or aid, may, in the furtherance of a policy unwisely adopted, give aid and comfort to the enemy in an emergency like the present.

That the proclamation of freedom to the slaves—the enactment of the confiscation bill—the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*—suppression of the press and of speech—division of the State of Virginia—and, we were nearly adding, every act of the last Congress—were not in conformity with the Constitution, but in gross violation thereof, needs no argument. It is admitted by the friends of the different bills in their speeches. And yet that sacred instrument which makes Presidents, Congresses, Supreme Courts, and the whole machinery of government, which is the great organic law of the country, dare scarcely be held up in its mutilated form, by its constitutional friends, as the guide for our rulers and protection for its friends, without the imputation of disloyalty.

The Union of the States as they were before this cruel war, under the Constitution as it is, with peace restored, laws respected, liberties preserved, press free, speech free, and the whole United States re-united in the bonds of prosperity and happiness, ought to be the fervent prayer of every loyal citizen.

GOVERNOR CURTIN RE-NOMINATED.

The Abolition State Convention, which assembled on Wednesday at Pittsburg, renominated Governor Curtin on the first ballot by a decided vote. This result was long since a foregone conclusion, and was accomplished in spite of the efforts of the Administration "organ" in this city to secure his defeat. The Democracy do not want a weaker opponent than Governor Curtin. His official conduct during his term of office is marked with nothing but imbecility and complete subserviency to the powers at Washington. Never rising to the dignity of a Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, he permitted the grossest outrages upon the personal rights of the citizens of the State to be perpetrated without raising his arm in their defence, or listening for one moment to their earnest appeals for protection. His record will furnish ample matter for serious comment; and it will become the duty of a free and fearless press to thoroughly examine all his official acts, and show how utterly faithless he has been to the great Commonwealth over which in an evil hour, he was called to preside. We thank the Abolition Convention for giving us such a candidate.—*Phila. Age.*

☞ Democrats, who have been entrapped into the Abolition net by the cry of "no-party," what do you think of the "No-party" alias Abolition Convention, held at Pittsburg?—and what of the delegates? Where are the Democratic delegates?—Echo answers, "no where." As Senatorial delegate of this district, we see Dr. Duffield, the defeated candidate for Senate of the Republican party. The Representatives of the counties composing the said district were: For Adams, Edward McPherson, defeated candidate for Congress, now in pay at Washington—(pity there were no citizens of the county fit to serve); for Franklin, A. K. McClure, the political trickster; for Fulton, W. W. Sellers;—all of the black school of politics—broken down politicians. No one fresh from the people, free from taint, was selected. No "No-party Union Democrats"—they are laid by. They have served the purposes of their Abolition friends and are now left to pine away—forgotten. We repeat, what do you think of the complexion of the delegates from this Senatorial district?

☞ If it be true that to oppose the National Administration is treason, is it not also treasonable to denounce the Administration of a State? Or, in other words, if Mr. Lincoln's Administration be the Federal Government, is not Gov. Seymour's the Government of New York? We ask the question, because we notice that those papers in New York—like the *Tribune, Times, Post* and Buffalo *Express*—which demand the most slavish subservience to the acts of Mr. Lincoln, on the ground that to oppose his Administration is to oppose the Government, are the foremost in abuse of the Governor and other Democratic officeholders in their own State.—*Erie Observer.*

THE FOUNDATION OF OUR HOPES.

The political campaign of the present year in Pennsylvania is, beyond all question, the most important that ever enlisted the attention of the people. The history of the past two years and five months clearly proves that Abolition rule has completely destroyed the high character once possessed by Pennsylvania, and the proud position she occupied under Democratic Administrations. Any one who compares the past with the present, will see that the rights of the masses have been totally neglected, and that the assumption of power by the National over the State authorities, and the submission of Harrisburg to Washington, has rendered our State authorities powerless to perform the duties expected of them by the people. It is no excuse to urge that the existing war surrounded the present Executive with difficulties which were unusual. At such a crisis, and under such circumstances, stronger efforts should have been made to steer the ship to a safe harbor than are usually employed in the discharge of official functions. But instead of strength, weakness stood at the helm, and partisan madness ruled the hour. Pennsylvania was twice invaded by the rebel forces, and each time her borders were defenceless and her people unprotected. She cheerfully furnished over two hundred thousand of her sons to fight in the army of the Republic, and willingly gave a large share of her hard-earned treasure to the sacred cause of the Union. Yet, notwithstanding all her sacrifices, she found no help in her need, no response to her cries of distress, and was compelled to witness her soil overrun by an invading foe, and her good name tarnished by the weakness and imbecility of her rulers.

The people have taken all these things seriously to heart. They feel grievously disappointed in the expectations they formed of the men they placed in power.—Many of those who aided most in elevating the present faction to office are now the foremost in determination to tear down the structure they helped to build. The wretched intrigues and disgraceful scrambling for office of the various cliques in the Abolition party are viewed with natural distrust by the conservative men in this State—men who will no longer be deceived by the miserable "no-party" cry raised by the Abolitionists to delude the masses and give those in office a new lease of power.—It will matter but little who may be selected by the Jacobins as their standard-bearer in the coming contest. Whoever he may be, certain defeat awaits him. The representative of the Abolition party, at this time, in Pennsylvania, can never receive a majority of the suffrages of the people, because the principles he will be compelled to advocate will make him odious in the sight of the sovereign masses, who have already borne enough from the misrule and incompetency of the dominant party. In this emergency, the nominee of the Democratic Convention for Governor will rally to his support the true friends of liberty and law in the Commonwealth. In George W. Woodward they will find all the noble qualities which freemen prize most. He is pure and blameless in private life. He is able, honest and resolute. He has always been a devoted friend of the Union and Constitution. He has raised himself from the ranks of the people to his present proud position by the force of his own acknowledged ability and untiring energy. With him in the gubernatorial chair, every citizen would be protected in his constitutional rights, and the fair fame of Pennsylvania would be rescued from the obloquy which has been cast upon her by the bad men who are now controlling her destinies. To accomplish this purpose, the Democratic party must take care to thoroughly organize their forces. No fair and honorable means must be left untried to secure the result. There must be no lukewarmness—no faltering in the ranks. The victory is within our reach; and if every Democrat does his duty, his labors will be crowned with a triumph on the second Tuesday of next October that will cheer and gladden the true friends of the Union and the Constitution throughout the country.—*Phila. Age.*

THE DAY OF WRATH.

"When the loyal ballot boxes thunder in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the last expiring hope of treason will perish!"—*Repository.*

True to the letter! Fifty thousand Democratic majority in Pennsylvania, and the same in Ohio, at the coming elections—fifty thousand majority in favor of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, and of the rigid observance and strict enforcement of law and order—fifty thousand majority in favor of the inalienable rights of civil liberty—of the rights of individual freedom, personal security and private property—of all the constitutional guarantees to the State and the citizens against executive usurpation, the insolence of office, the wild teachings of fanaticism and the terrible rule of anarchy, so constantly invoked by the Jacobin press and orators of the day, "when the loyal ballot-boxes thunder," *will crush out*, beyond the power of resurrection, "the last expiring hope of treason," wherever it may be found and whatever guise it may assume. When the thunder begins to rumble along the old Alleghanies, and comes rolling down from the great Lakes, and in from the Delaware and the Ohio, we advise our friends of the *Repository* to "stand from under." *The consuming fire of the people's righteous indignation will fall upon the heads of their deceivers, as did the fire from Heaven upon the altars and images of the heathen divinity*; and that day a great voice shall be heard crying, "IF THE LORD BE GOD SERVE HIM; IF BAAL, THEN SERVE HIM!"—*Spirit of Times.*

☞ The Loyal League is about "played out" in Ohio, the leaders having found that there is an innate sense of hatred in the breasts of the people against secret political associations. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, a strong Republican paper, but opposed to the League, thus mildly announces the fact:

"The Union men in the Northern part of the State have, as a general thing, become convinced that the Union League has accomplished all the mission it ever had in that quarter, so that its dissolution will be perfectly satisfactory—and it is, therefore, passing away."

☞ An official order fixes the total monthly pay of the Provost Marshals, under the enrollment act, at $129 50, and that of the Surgeon and Commissioner at $112 83.

☞ The soldiers on the Pacific coast now receive half their pay in coin.

THE NEXT STEP.

The progress of the government in breaking the military power of the rebellion has been very great during a few weeks past.—The capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson opens the Mississippi river and cuts off from co-operation with the confederacy the territory west of it. The defeat of Lee has broken the prestige of his army and hurled it back to a defensive attitude in Virginia. Bragg retires before victorious Rosecrans, and Tennessee with its large, loyal and suffering population is liberated. The capture of Charleston, which we are confident will be accomplished by Gilmore, will not only shut up the most important rebel port but enable our army to sever and hold the railroad line of the Atlantic coast. With Grant's, Rosecrans' and Meade's armies, we shall be able to press the rebellion on every side, and constantly contract its area.—The prestige of Davis and his government can hardly fail to be broken, and the probable, if not certain collapse of the secession movement must be a growing conviction in the minds of the people of the South. The fate which awaits their cause and all their material interests, must speedily become with them a subject of anxious deliberation. What door of hope is open to them? How can they return to their former position of citizens of the United States? How can their respective States resume their places as stars in the Union Constellation? Thoughts like these are likely to press upon the attention of the Southern people at this time.

How should the administration at Washington meet these circumstances and this state of feeling? Should all yearnings on the part of the rebels for a return to the Union be spurned? Should those inclined to bring back their States be encouraged, by cordial sentiments and measures on the part of the government, and thus enabled to build up a Union party in their respective localities, and win over to loyalty the popular heart? Or should they only have held out to them the fate of a conquered people, or of arrested criminals, exposed to the terrors of confiscation of property and the personal inflictions of the penalty of treason?

These are grave questions of policy, which, we assume, are at this moment receiving the earnest attention of the President and his Cabinet. Passion and partisanship, lust of power and plunder, or blind fanaticism, may dictate absolute military subjugation—crushing the people and the interests of the rebel States under the heel of the conqueror—and running the plough-share of destruction over the ruined fortunes of a misguided populace. But enlightened statesmanship, drawing its maxims of policy from the past history of the human race, prompts a more generous course—a proclamation of amnesty at precisely this crisis in the fortunes of the rebellion—a cordial invitation to return to the Union protected in the future in all the rights secured by the Constitution—a policy, in a word, which will win back the affections of the Southern people and make them and their communities loyal citizens and faithful States of the Union, instead of hostile inhabitants of a conquered territory.

Such, we repeat, are the promptings of enlightened statesmanship. Is the President equal to the duties of this emergency? Or will he listen to the evil counsel of those who insist upon shutting the door of reconciliation in the face of the South until her several States abolish slavery?

Let us illustrate. North Carolina may speedily, through her regular State government, propose to simply fall back into the Union as a State and resume her place and discharge her duties precisely as before the insurrection. *Shall she be permitted thus to return?*

The Sumners and the Wilsons, the *Tribune*, and the radical press, and the whole Abolition wing of the Republican party answer no! They say she shall not return, unless she will first alter her Constitution so as to abolish slavery, and they propose to *continue the war* until they can compel her to do this. It is not enough that she proposes to lay down her arms, to submit to the Constitution and the laws, but she must allow the federal government to shape her domestic institutions in a matter over which the Constitution gives it no control.

What will be the course of the President on this subject? It is a question which cannot be dodged or postponed. It is presently to be the great question of the day. The breaking of the military power of the rebellion will force it upon the administration. The President must decide it. *Will he decide to continue the war solely to compel North Carolina* (or any other Southern State) *to abolish slavery?*

The radicals demand this at his hands.—The conservative Republicans will (with the Democrats) oppose this. The Republican party will split in the middle on this question. But a vast majority of the people of this country will—shortly will—demand *and will have* an end of the war, *whenever the rebel States consent to resume their position as States of the Union, under the Constitution*—without exacting of them the condition precedent of abolishing slavery within their respective limits.

It is not a moment too early to discuss this great subject. It is already upon us and in it is involved the question of the length of continuance of this terrible war—of the conscription of husbands, sons, and brothers, and their slaughter upon the battle field. We invite the Republican press to the discussion of this matter. Let them have the boldness to declare their views.—In no other way can they better serve their country, and aid in the solution of the great problem—*how long and for what objects, is the war to be continued.*—*Albany Argus.*

Negroes as Substitutes.—Among the matters relating to the Conscription act which require new light is the question whether negro substitutes offered by white drafted men will be accepted by the provost-marshals. It is understood that the decision in Philadelphia has been that negro substitutes could not be considered to be the military equivalents of white conscripts.—But inasmuch as the State of Massachusetts and others which have sent negro regiments to the war are credited by the War Department in full for such regiments, thus admitting that the negro really is a military equivalent of the white man, we cannot see on what precise ground the Philadelphia decision can be made to stand. The accounts which the radical journals have given us, moreover, of the desperate valor and the unrivalled discipline of the "African troops" would seem to suggest that if any discrimination is to be made on the point of color an average white substitute ought to be regarded as no equivalent for a negro conscript.—*World.*

Mutilated U. S. Currency.—Our people should know that the U. S. currency depreciates in value when pieces are torn from notes, large or small, in proportion to the size of the piece torn off. For instance, a ten cent note with half torn off, is worth five cents, and so on. This is a matter that will be of interest in a short time, as the notes in circulation are fast wearing out.

"Aid and Comfort."—Some months since the government suspended the "Free Press," at Hagerstown, Md., and sent Boyd, the editor, into "Dixie." He returned with Lee's army, and on his arrival at his former residence, took possession of the office of the Hagerstown "Herald," and issued a new edition of the "Free Press."

☞ Morgan's raid into Ohio will cost the State half a million.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—A letter to the *Traveller* from the vicinity of Charleston, contains some information of interest at the present time. We quote:

"Since leaving Charleston harbor, I learn that a number of the officers of the iron clads have been obliged to retire, in consequence of the exhausting character of their duties on board, and their places are supplied by others.

"There has been another serious accident on board the iron-clad Nahant. They were condensing water, and as the water had been rather brackish, much pains was taken to remedy the evil. The officer of the deck requested the captain of the hold to bring him a little to dry. As the tank was unscrewed, the steam and boiling water rushed out, scalding several of the men terribly, in some instances causing the skin to peel off. They were skillfully attended by Dr. Stedman, and are all on board of the Vermont at Port Royal, and likely to recover.

"During the recent attack upon Fort Wagner, the Nahant had two shots penetrate her decks while the stern of the vessel was opened three inches by shots from the fort."

PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK FORT SUMTER.

An artillery officer writes to the Boston *Traveller*, under date of Morris Island, July 29th: "Our force is working day and night erecting new batteries and mounting 10-inch mortars and guns. We have five 100-pound and three 200-pound Parrots to mount; one 200-pound Parrot is already mounted, and yesterday three shots were fired at Fort Sumter, just to get the range. One shot hit the corner of the parapet and made the bricks fly. Our pickets are within four hundred yards of Fort Wagner, but they have to look out for the rebel sharpshooters. The water is so bad that whisky is served out to the troops three times a day."

IMPORTANT ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 31.

General Orders, No. 252.—The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1863.

It is the duty of every government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color or condition, and especially to those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies—to sell or enslave any captured person, on account of his color, and for no offense against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism and a crime against the civilization of the age.

The government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers; and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offense shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession.

It is therefore ordered that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war a rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Draft in Yankeeland.—From all we can learn there will be but few Yankee conscripts in the ranks of the 300,000 about to be raised. The Abolition element is very much in favor of war as long as the hardships are endured and the battles fought by Democrats—but they have a sincere affection for their own persons, which induces them to avoid volunteering or enlisting, and to run away from conscription or furnish substitutes. A Connecticut paper asserts that in that State not more than one-tenth of the quota will be forthcoming. In Boston one thousand "loyal" men (Abolitionists no doubt) absconded in a single day, and thousands have left New England in the same way. They are opposed to peace, but they have no stomach for the fight. The Boston *Herald* says:

"Of the 54 men from Nantucket and the Vineyard who have presented themselves to the Board of Enrollment in New Bedford 51 have received exemption papers, two have paid $300, and one has passed."

Out of 54 Conscripts—51 exempts!

Jeff. Davis' Library.—A correspondent of the Providence Journal, writing from Mississippi, gives the following account of the discovery of Jeff. Davis' library:

"The books were discovered only by accident. They were put upin large strong boxes, bound with hoops of iron. The contents of these boxes were soon brought to light, and hundreds of trophies secured, while volumes lound in every variety of rich binding—poetry, history, science, the gifts of friends from every part of the United States, Congressional documents and statistics, private and political letters and letter-books, into which were copied the correspondence of years; written in the scrawling hand of their former possessor; in fact, everything that exists on paper of greatest private value to the rebel President, lay heaped upon the floor in one huge pile, over which the soldiers walked with dirty feet, or which they tossed hither and thither, as they appeared to be of more or less value as trophies of their former owner. The library was secreted in the house of Mr. Cox, who was formerly a steward of Mr. Davis."

Noble Deed of a Catholic Priest Rewarded.—During the recent riots in New York, the Rev. Matthew Nicot, a Roman Catholic priest in that city, by his heroic efforts saved from destruction at the hands of the mob an entire block of buildings on Third avenue, between 45th and 46th streets.—The occupants of the dwellings thus preserved met on Monday evening last, and presented Father Nicot with a handsome cane, a beautiful writing desk and cabinet, and a luxurious easy chair; the presentation address on the occasion having been made by the Rev. Henry Bromley, a Baptist minister, who occupies one of the houses saved from the violence of the mob.

A New Instrument of Destruction.—In the skirmishing which preceded the evacuation of Jackson by Johnston, the Confederates used an explosive musket ball of the most destructive character. These balls are of the Minie pattern, sixty-nine calibre, hollow, and filled with fulminating powder, covered at the base with a cap. On striking any object they explode with a terrible effect. One of these terrible missiles struck one of the Federal soldiers in the leg, shattering the bone into nineteen pieces. The effect of the wound of a simple Minie ball is always considered of a dangerous character, but the new ball above described is positively barbarous. The new balls are of English fabrication, and have been recently furnished to Johnston's army.

That's What's the Matter!—The Logan *Gazette* pertinently asks, if Democratic papers are full of treason, and of enmity to the soldiers, why don't the Black Republican authorities let the soldiers see them? The brave fellows would surely vote against the party whose journals inculcate such doctrines. In fact, it is because Democratic papers are true to the Constitution and the Union, and friendly to the soldier, that they are kept out of the lines of the army.—That's so!

☞ Gen. Dan. Sickles has nearly recovered from his wounds, and on Saturday week gave a dinner party in New York.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE DRAFT.—The following Table exhibits the number of men enrolled in this Congressional District, with the exception of Franklin county, the Roll in that county not having been completed:

Counties.	1st Class.	2d Class.	Total.
Fulton,	749	342	1091
Bedford,	2493	1038	3536
Somerset,	2059	1054	3113
Adams,	2243	1095	3338
Franklin, (est.)	3000	1800	4800
Total,	10249	5329	15578

Taking Lancaster county, (a Congressional District,) in which 10,409 1st class men were enrolled and 3,129 drafted, as a basis, the number to be drafted in this District will be about 3,140, of which number this county will be called upon for about 667 men.

The actual quota of Pennsylvania is 52,000, exclusive of the fifty per centum to be drafted; and the actual number of men to be furnished by each Congressional District is a fraction over 2000, or over 3000 to be drafted including the fifty per centum drafted to make up for those exempted.

THE WOUNDED.—The following official approximates of the number of wounded men who have been sent off from the hospitals in and around this place, is furnished by Col. Alleman, Commandant of the Post:

Union wounded,	12,061
Rebel "	6,197
Un on convalescents and stragglers,	1,437

The number of wounded still remaining at the General Hospital, near town, is:

Union wounded,	889
Rebel "	883

There are still many wounded in the different hospitals in the neighborhood not included in the above estimate, most of whom are rebels.

THE BATTLE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG.—A project has been started by Governor Curtin for the purchase of some ten or twenty acres of the glorious battle field of Gettysburg as a cemetery for the heroes who there laid down their lives that the nation might live. This beautiful idea we hope will be fully carried out, including a special division of the field to the soldiers of each State connected with the army of the Union, and a national obelisk, with the names engraved upon it of every regiment, and with a book inside containing the name, State, regiment and company of every soldier in those three days' battles and in the outside incidental operations. There would be no difficulty in raising ample funds for the purpose. Eight other States have already united with Pennsylvania in this project.

SELECT SCHOOL.—On the 17th of August Mr. R. A. Lyttle will open a Select School in the brick school room on High street, in this place. The public schools have been temporarily suspended in consequence of the school building being occupied as a hospital. This state of affairs may continue some time, and Mr. Lyttle has finally consented to open a school of this character. His terms will be from $3.00 to $5.00 per quarter. For further particulars see his circulars. Mr. L. is too well known as a Teacher to need any recommendation at our hands.

A DISINFECTANT.—Green copperas dissolved in water is an excellent deodorizer and disinfectant, and will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells. If placed under a bed in hospitals and sick rooms it will render the atmosphere free and pure. One pound of copperas in two gallons of water, is about the best proportion.

☞ We observe by General Orders No. 2, that during the months of August and September, no corpse will be allowed to be disinterred from any of the burial grounds, cemeteries or battle ground of Gettysburg. The health of the wounded soldiers and the citizens of this community require the stringent enforcement of this order.

☞ Massachusetts claims that between six and seven hundred of her soldiers were slain at the battle of Gettysburg, and proposes to raise an enduring monument to their memory in the Cemetery, which formed a part of the battle-field.

☞ By reference to our advertising columns it will be observed that Frank Hersh, Esq., has sold his large Warehouse in New Oxford to Messrs. Myers & Wierman, who will hereafter conduct the business on an enlarged scale.

☞ The 26th Regiment, (emergency men,) were mustered out and paid off at Harrisburg on Saturday week. The College company was in this regiment.

☞ We learn that Capt. John McCreary, of Co. B, 138th P. V., has been made Major of the Regiment, and Lieut. George Crawhaw is now Captain of Co. B.

☞ The drafted men from this district after reporting for duty will be sent to the rendezvous at Carlisle.

☞ The Colonel of a Texas regiment, who was mortally wounded at Gettysburg, stated in his last moments to Major Cross, of the New Hampshire Fifth, that their regiments were opposed to each other, and that he recognized in Col. Cross, of the New Hampshire regiment, an old friend and companion in Mexican and Texan life, and ordered his men not to shoot at him; but both were wounded at about the same time, and died on the battle-field.

Exaggerated Greenbacks.—Ten dollar United States Treasury notes, altered from ones, are now in circulation. If examined closely they betray the daubing of green paint about the figure work. Watch them closely.

☞ Senator Sprague has ordered a $1,000 ring for Miss Chase, his intended bride.—It has a single diamond. Senator Sprague is young, good looking, smart, and is worth about three millions. Hosts of Rhode Island girls have in vain tried to trap him.

☞ The Democratic party is for peace.—It will hail with satisfaction the ending of the war, whenever that can be done upon the basis of a restoration of the Union.—But it will not consent to a separation of the States. Upon this platform it stands, prepared to resist every assault and to advocate peace with a restored Union.

☞ The Richmond, Va., *Enquirer* says that the Confederate government will not be deterred from the execution of the two Yankee officers, Flynn and Sawyer, by the announcement that Gen. Lee and Captain Winder are to be held as hostages for them.

☞ Grant is a working man. Years ago he married in St. Louis, resigned his situation in the army, turned farmer, and drove his own team into St. Louis with wood.

☞ So far, more men have been sent from the armies in the field to guard conscripts than the whole number of conscripts obtained.

☞ It is pleasant to hear of something which is free from tax—exemption certificates for conscripts are in that category.

THE DRAFT.

OPINIONS IN REGARD TO EXEMPTIONS.

The following opinions in regard to exemptions have been promulgated by Col. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General of the army:

The Only Son of Aged or Infirm Parent or Parents Exemptions.

Opinion.—The only son of aged or infirm parent or parents is not exempt, unless his parent or parents are dependant on his labor for their support. If he is in a condition to support and does support them without his personal labor for that purpose, he is subject to draft, because he is in a condition to perform military service, without depriving his parents of the support, the law designs to secure them. The parents need not be wholly dependent on the labor of their son for support. If they are so dependent for the principal part of their support, the right to exemption arises.

In case of a Widow having Four Sons.

Opinion.—In the case of a widow having four sons, three of whom are already in the military service, the fourth is exempt, provided his mother is dependent on his labor for support.

In the case of a Widow having Two Sons, one of whom is already in the Military Service.

Opinion.—In the case of a widow having two sons, one of whom is already in the military service, and the other has been drafted, the latter is exempt, as the only son liable to military duty in the sense of the act.

In the case of Aged or Infirm Parents having two or more sons subject to Military Duty.

Opinion.—In the case of aged or infirm parents having two or more sons subject to military duty, election of the son to be exempted must be made before the draft, and his name should not then appear in the draft box. If one of only two sons of such parents is already in military service, the other is exempt, provided his parents are dependant on his labor for their support.

Of Persons having Conscientious Scruples in regard to Bearing Arms.

Persons having conscientious scruples in regard to bearing arms are not on that account exempt. They are not found in the list of exempted classes, and the act expressly declares that no person except those enumerated in that list shall be exempt. The society of Friends, and others entertaining similar sentiments, if drafted, may find relief from their scruples in the employment of substitutes, or in the payment of the three hundred dollars.

Of a Man Whose Wife is Insane.

Opinion.—The children of an insane mother, who may, at any time, recover her reason, cannot in the sense of the law, or with any propriety of language, be termed motherless children. The father of such, though they may be dependent on his labor for their support, cannot, therefore, claim exemption from the draft. The case is a hard one, and would probably have been provided for, had it been foreseen. It is, however, the law as it is and not as it may be supposed it ought to be, that is to be enforced.

A Father Having Four Sons, Two of Whom Have Died in the Military Service; also of Aged or Infirm Parents Electing which of Two Sons may be Exempt.

Opinion.—In the case of a father having four sons, two of whom have died in the military service, it seems clear that the remaining two are not exempt from draft.—Before such exemption can be allowed it must be shown that the father has not had two sons in the military service, so the law is written. Congress might well have accepted the loss of two sons in the field as equivalent to their continuance in the service, and therefore securing the same privileges to their family; but this has not been done. To hold otherwise would not be interpretation, but legislation.

In the case of aged and infirm parents having two sons subject to military duty, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which of them shall be exempt. The right of this exemption does not rest upon the parents' dependence on the labor of their sons for support. The law does not contemplate any such dependence.

AN ACCIDENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—Major Tebbetts, chief of the Pay Department of the District of the Mississippi, has just received a dispatch stating that the steamer Ruth, which left there for Vicksburg on Monday evening, was burned a few miles below Cairo last night. The boat and cargo were entirely consumed, and Maj. Greenwalt, paymaster, and three clerks, were lost. Several other paymasters enroute to Grant's army, escaped only with the clothes on their backs. Two million and a half dollars in government funds were consumed. It is thought that many lives were lost, but the above are the only particulars received.

New York, August 5.—The riot cases came before court to-day, and some fifteen were postponed, including that of the murderers of a negro, though dilatory motions on the part of counsel. Two of the rioters were sentenced for robbery—one to five and the other to ten years in the State Prison.

Washington, August 3.—Paymasters will leave Washington to-morrow to pay the Army of the Potomac to the 1st of July.

The Removal of Hooker.—The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says it is now known that the delay in the removal of Gen. Hooker from the Potomac was occasioned by the desire that Gen. Banks should take his place. With this view General Franklin was sent to Louisiana to relieve General Banks, but the movement of the army into Maryland was too sudden for the consummation of the project previous to the affair at Gettysburg, since which it is understood that the idea of placing Banks in command of the Army of the Potomac has been abandoned.

☞ General Schenck has ordered an assessment of three thousand dollars to be made upon thirty-six disloyal citizens of Harford county, Maryland, in payment for two barns and other property destroyed there by persons who, it is alleged, resorted to the outrage as a means of preventing the federal officers from enforcing the draft.

☞ Captain Ericsson has lately received the present of a gold "Monitor," twenty-four inches in length, costing seven thousand dollars. It has a minature calliope attachment which plays four tunes, one of them a national air of Switzerland, Ericsson's native place.

☞ In Washington, the other day, thirteen pickpockets and thieves were marched through Pennsylvania Avenue, exposed to public view, and finally placed on the cars bound north. All to the tune of the "Rogues' March."

☞ A Washington dispatch says that the conscripts are to be put into the field at once to fill up the old regiments.

☞ There is much sickness in Washington, resulting, it is supposed, from the burning of dead animals.

☞ Major General Schenck and several members of his family are now spending the season at Cape May.

THE "GREENBACKS."—The amount of Treasury notes now in circulation is within a fraction of four hundred millions of dollars.

THE GRAVE OF CRITTENDEN.

After describing the obsequies of the late John J. Crittenden, a letter says: "At the close of the exercises the pall was lifted and disclosed a plain metallic coffin, without ornament, other than the customary breast-plate bearing the simple inscription of name and dates of birth and death. The hand of affection had scattered a few sweetly scented white flowers on the last receptacle. The procession moved to the solemn strains of the band at 12 o'clock, and passing over Arsenal Hill, reached the beautiful cemetery of Frankfort, overlooking the Kentucky river. This lovely spot excites the admiration of every stranger, and it is justly the pride not only of the citizens of Frankfort, but of the whole State; for, aside from its esthetic worth, it contains the mouldering remains of nearly all the pioneers who rescued what is now the State from the hands of the hostile red man, as well as those of military chieftains and statesmen, whose names illumine the history of the Commonwealth.

The solemn cortege passed through the gravel grass-skirted streets of the "city of the dead" until it reached a beautiful square monument, with a shrouded urn, erected by Mr. Crittenden to the memory of his deceased wife. Here it paused, and the coffin was borne from the hearse to its last resting place.

A Humor of the Draft.—During the draft in the fourteenth ward a little incident gave rise to much merriment and contributed to the good feeling everywhere manifested about the conscription. In the crowd there stood a pale-faced Irishman, with his hands crossed and his arms behind his back. He gazed intently as each name was drawn from the wheel of destiny. He had not been heard to speak a word to anybody. Presently he appeared to be operated upon by some unseen galvanic battery. During his spasm he exclaimed in an F sharp tone:

"Wherl it round! wherl it round!—rouse it, will ye!" shouted the man. He was evidently full of dread suspense.

"What's the matter with you?" shouted the Provost Marshal.

"Oh, be jabers, turn it round a dozen o' times, for that man you drawed last is my next door neighbor."

At this point the universal laugh came in.—*Philadelphia North American.*

New County.—On Tuesday the 21st ult. an election was held in Luzerne county, to decide by vote whether the county should be divided, and establish the upper part, including Scranton, into a separate county. The measure was defeated.

Special Notices.

Singer & Co.'s Letter A Family Sewing-Machine, with all the new improvements (Hemmer, Braider, Binder, Feller, Tucker, Corder, Gatherer, &c., &c., &c.,) is the cheapest, and best, and most beautiful of all machines for Family sewing and light manufacturing purposes. It makes the inter-locked stitch (which is alike on both sides), and has great capacity for sewing ALL KINDS of cloth, and with ALL KINDS of thread. Even leather, as well as the finest muslin, may be sewn to perfection on this machine. It will use 200 spool cotton as well as No 30 linen thread. What it can do can only be known by seeing the machine tested. The Folding-top Case is among the most valuable of the new improvements. It may be opened out as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work, and when the machine is not in use it may be *folded* into a box which protects the working parts of the Machine. There is no other machine to equal the Letter A in simplicity, durability, rapidity and certainty of correct action at all rates of speed. The Family Sewing Machine is fast becoming as popular for family use as Singer & Co.'s Manufacturing Machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a PAMPHLET and a copy of "Singer & Co.'s Gazette."

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia office, 810 Chestnut street.
GEO. JACOBS & BRO., Agents, in Gettysburg.
June 29, 1863.

The Great English Remedy.

Sir James Clarke's
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle, containing 50 pills, *post free*, by enclosing $1 and 6 three-cent stamps to any agent.

JOB MOSES,
27 Cortlandt Street, New York.

For sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

Important Discovery.

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them.—Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in Ten Minutes.

Ask for *Bryan's* Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
27 Cortlandt st., N. Y.

For sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [July 27. feb. 16, '63. 1y

New Jersey Lands for Sale, ALSO, Garden or Fruit Farms, suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above lands and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.
Jan. 26, 1863.

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. William Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this receipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 15, 1862. 1y

GENERAL McCLELLAN AND THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

[From the Boston Courier.]

It has been wittily remarked that "the ghost of McClellan fought the battle of Gettysburg." To this point we give an extract from the letter of an officer of distinction who has been in the Army of the Potomac from the beginning of its organization. The first statement to the same effect we had through a Massachusetts officer of rank, a few days after the battle. We do not say how such an announcement, which took its way undisputed through the army, could have had its origin; but it would seem as if those who have shown themselves so unjust as to deprive the country of the incomparable services of McClellan were naturally mean enough to take advantage of the known devotion of the army to him, to inspire it with courage and confidence upon the supposition of his presence. At all events, the ruse was attempted and was successful. The letter says:

"I am still of the opinion that if McClellan had been left in command of the army of the Potomac we should have been in Richmond. Had this army been sent down to a point on the James river, and a junction made with the forces from Fortress Monroe, with a co-operating column from Manassas and Hanover Court House, as was McClellan's original plan, there would not have been a repulse at Fredericksburg or Chancellorsville. Lee would not have been able to cross the Rappahannock, and enter Maryland and Pennsylvania; there would not have been any battle at Gettysburg. But the administration were not willing to fall back on his plan; he certainly had the right road, and he was the only man the army had confidence to fight under. Pope, Burnside, and Hooker have all proved great failures, and their careers have been nothing but experiments. General Meade was an improvement on the others at Gettysburg; further than that I have nothing to say, except that the papers and people who were the loudest in denouncing McClellan at Antietam have seen fit to be much more considerate regarding recent movements. Whatever others may do, nothing can shake the confidence of this army in our beloved, noble, patriotic, and accomplished McClellan. We believe he is the man of all others to lead us on to victory, glory, and success. When any other man shows the same ability and generalship, we will have equal confidence in him.

"Late in the night, before the battle at Gettysburg, whilst on the march, and the men so tired that they could hardly get one foot before the other, a rumor was started that McClellan had been appointed to command the army; it put new life into the men, and they forgot their sufferings, and, as the report passed down the column, cheer after cheer went up for McClellan and victory. God grant that he may again be put where he belongs, at the head of the Army of the Potomac."

Worthy Classmates.—Horatio Seymour, now Governor of New York, and George W. Woodward, the next Governor of Pennsylvania, graduated in the same class at Geneva, N. Y., and between them there has ever existed the truest, firmest friendship. Let the people do their duty, as we have no doubt they will, and we will after next fall have what New York now has, a Governor worthy of the great State over which he presides.

A Great Storm in Berks County.—On Thursday last, one of the most terrific storms passed over Berks county, Pa., that has visited that section of country for some years.—Trees were blown down, houses unroofed and, in some instances, barns were blown over, and the roofs carried away. The streets of Reading were strewn with limbs torn from the trees, though not a house was unroofed, or a chimney blown down in the whole city. The principal damage accrues to grain and fruit, which were destroyed in many places, doing a great deal of damage.

A Statue of Stonewall.—It is understood that the "distinguished" gentlemen who head the movement for expressing in a suitable form the admiration in England for the memory of "Stonewall" Jackson, have nearly completed their plans. A Statue in marble, of heroic size, seven feet in height, by Foley, is to be presented to Jackson's native State, (Virginia) to be placed in the capitol or state house at Richmond.

Good Advice for $1.—One of the many draft dodges is thus practiced: A sharper advertises in the papers, "Don't flee your country! Don't resist the draft! Learn an honorable and certain way to avoid it! Inclose $1 to the address of ——, &c. The dollar is sent, and the answer contains only one word for the advertiser, short and earnest as if within it his whole soul he did outpour," and that word is—"Enlist."

The Compiler for the Campaign.

The approaching Gubernatorial campaign will be one of the most important, and therefore one of the most interesting, ever witnessed in the old Keystone. Feeling that no effort should be spared by the Democratic press to give the people all the light possible, we shall labor unceasingly to that end—never forgetting the happy and prosperous condition of our country under Democratic rule, and the sad picture it presents under the guidance of fanatical and destructive Abolitionism. In striving for the success of Democratic principles and men, we shall be doing that which we conscientiously believe to be for the good of the country. Thus impressed, and desiring to increase to the largest extent the number of readers of the Compiler, we have concluded to furnish it for the campaign—from this time until after the October election—at the low price of FIFTY CENTS, *in advance.*

We trust that every Democrat in the county, for the sake of the glorious old cause in which we are mutually engaged, will each interest himself in this matter, and send us at least one subscriber.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—Saturday last.

Flour	5 25 to 5 50
Rye Flour	4 50
White Wheat	1 35 to 1 40
Red Wheat	1 20 to 1 25
Corn	80
Rye	90
Oats	60
Buckwheat	60
Clover Seed	4 50
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	2 75
Plaser of Paris	12 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 45

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour	6 00 to 6 25
Wheat	1 50 to 1 83
Rye	90 to 1 00
Corn	86 to 89
Oats	69 to 72
Clover Seed	5 50 to 5 75
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 50
Beef Cattle, per hund	10 00 to 10 62
Hogs, per hund	7 00 to 7 75
Hay	25 00 to 28 00
Whiskey	44 to 45
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	92 00

HANOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, from wagons	5 50
Do. from stores	6 50
Wheat	1 20 to 1 30
Rye	95
Corn	85
Oats	65
Clover Seed	5 00
Timothy Seed	2 12
Plaster	7 00

Advices from off Charleston to Tuesday, the 4th instant, have been received. At that time the siege was progressing favorably. On Saturday week the Confederates made a sortie on one of the batteries in course of erection, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Heavy reinforcements have reached General Gilmore, and the reduction of the Confederate works is considered only a question of time.

From General Meade's army we learn that everything was quiet up to Friday morning, no change of position having been made. Slight skirmishes occur daily.—Mosby captured, seventeen more sutlers' wagons on Wednesday, this side of Fairfax Court House, and twenty on Thursday.

Death of William L. Yancey.—The Southern papers announce the death of this prominent leader of the secession movement. He died on the 28th ult., at his residence, near Montgomery, Ala., after an illness of four weeks, from the effects of kidney disease.

MARRIED.

On the 30th of July, by J. Hanes, Esq., Mr. CHARLES M. SMITH to Miss ELLEN BURNEY, both of Butler township.

On the 3d inst., by J. Hanes, Esq., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. SAMUEL G. SPANGLER, of Tyrone township, to Miss HANNAH M. HARTZELL, of Butler township.

On the 25th inst., by Rev. D. A. Isenberg, Mr. JOHN SPRANKLE, of Adams county, to Miss MARY A. BUCKINGHAM, of Frederick county, Md.

DIED.

Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 27th of June, at the Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee, BALTZER S. BENNER, of the Anderson Cavalry, son of Jacob Benner, of this place, aged 23 years 1 month and 19 days. His remains were brought home for interment.

On Friday last, Mr. EZRA WAYBRIGHT, of Cumberland township, aged about 24 years.

On the 28th ult., in Curwinsville, Clearfield county, Pa., ANNIE M., only daughter of Rev. L. M. Gardner, aged 22 months and 14 days.

On the 11th ult., in Heidlersburg, LINCOLN, son of William and Sophia Beary, aged 2 years 7 months and 27 days.

On the 1st inst., near New Oxford, DANIEL DIEHL, Esq., an old and respectable citizen, in the 7[illegible]d year of his age.

On the 31st ult., LILLIE WALLACE, youngest daughter of David and Ann C. Heagy, aged 16 years 1 month and 10 days.

On the 4th inst. JACOB E., infant son of Daniel Reed, of Butler township, aged 6 months and 1[illegible] days.

On the 1st inst., RUFUS, aged 1 month and 29 days; and on the 8th inst., ALICE, aged 2 months and 3 days—twin children of Edward and Mary Menchey, of this place.

Near Annapolis Junction, Anne Arundel county, on the 31st ult., ARTHUR, fifth son of Mary and the late Owen Conner, aged 19 years 2 months and 20 days. May he rest in peace—Amen.

Communicated.

On the 25th ult., Mrs. ELIZA ANN, wife of Mr. Daniel Keefauver, of Cumberland township, aged 48 years 5 months and 16 days.

Mother, thou wast mild and lovely,
Gentle as the summer breeze,
Pleasant as the air of evening,
When it floats among the trees.
Peaceful be thy silent slumber,
Peaceful in thy grave so low,
Thou no more wilt join our number,
Thou no more our songs shalt know.
Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hast bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.
Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
Then in Heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed. L. M. K.

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 29th day of AUGUST inst; the subscriber, Administrator of Henry Hershey, Sr., deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased in Mummasburg, Adams county, Pa., the following Personal Property, viz:

1 FAMILY MARE, 2 Cows, 3 Hogs, Buggy, Plough, Harrow, Shovel Plough, Corn Fork, Double and Single-trees, Hay Carriage, Wheat Fan, Cow Chains, Crowbar, Mattock, Grindstone, Forks; Hay by the ton; Wheat and Oats, by the bushel; 2 Acres of Corn in the ground; Bedsteads and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Ten-plate Stove, Cook Stove, 2 Clocks and Cases, Queens-ware, Tin-ware, Copper and Iron Kettles, Meat Vessels, Bacon and Lard by the pound, and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEORGE LADY, Adm'r.
Aug. 10, 1863. ts

Grain and Produce.

HAVING taken the large and commodious Warehouse recently occupied by Frank Hersh, Esq.,

IN NEW OXFORD,

we are prepared to pay the highest prices for all kinds of PRODUCE. Also, sell at the lowest prices, LUMBER, COAL and GROCERIES, of every description.

A. P. MYERS & WIERMAN.
New Oxford, Aug. 10, 1863. tf

Licenses.

THE following applications to keep public houses of entertainment, have been filed in my office with the requisite number of signers and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on TUESDAY, the 18th of AUGUST instant:

AMOS PETERS, Mechanicsville, Adams co.
JACOB GROSSMAN, Mountpleasant tp.

JOHN EICHOLTZ, Clerk,
Per S. H. Eicholtz, Deputy.
Aug. 10, 1863. tc

Estrays.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, several weeks since, 3 head of YOUNG CATTLE—2 heifers and 1 bull. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN HORTING.

Aug. 10, 1863. 3t*

Estray Horse.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Freedom township, Adams county, about two weeks since, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, 11 years old, crippled in the shoulders and left hind leg. The owner is desired to call, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. CALVIN P. KRISE.

Aug. 10, 1863. 3t*

Notice.

CONRAD SLAYBAUGH'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Conrad Slaybaugh, late of Butler township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Cumberland tp., he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC DEARDORFF, Adm'r.
Aug. 10, 1863. 6t

To the Public.

GENTLEMEN:—It is reported in some parts of the county, by some evil disposed person, that I have withdrawn from being a candidate for the Sheriffalty—said report being wholly devoid of truth. To my friends I would say that I never needed more of their assistance than now, as by the ravages of the war I have been deprived of the means from which I could make a living. Yours,

ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Aug. 3, 1863. 3t

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

SPRING BALMORALS just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, August 15th, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in West Middle street, Gettysburg, the following valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz:

TABLES, Bureaus, Sofa, Settee, Chairs, Bedsteads, Stands, Cooking Stove and Fixtures, Parlor Coal Stove, Ten-plate Stove and Pipe, Clock, a lot of good Wood, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN K. ELLIOTT.
Aug. 10, 1863. 1t*

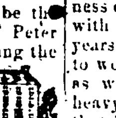
Proposals.

THE School Directors of Tyrone township will meet at Heidlersburg, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of AUGUST inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to receive Proposals for the building of a new School House at No. 7.—Persons desiring information in regard thereto will call upon either the President, the Secretary, or any of the Directors. By order of the Board, SAMUEL GILLILAND, Pres't.

Augustus Dietrick, Sec'y.
Aug. 10, 1863. td

Real Estate

AT PUBLIC SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of SEPTEMBER next, the Real Estate of Pius Lawrence, late of Conowago township, Adams county, deceased, consisting of A LOT OF GROUND, situate in Brushtown, in said township, containing 1 ACRE OF LAND, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Peter Neidorer, Thomas McKinney, and fronting the State road. The improvements are a good One-and-a-half-story Log HOUSE, Log Stable, Log Smith Shop, a good well of water, with a pump in it, near the door. There is a variety of good fruit upon the premises. The situation is a good one for a mechanic.



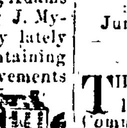
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

SAMUEL SHORB, Adm'r.
Aug. 3, 1863. ts*

Valuable Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On TUESDAY, the 6th day of OCTOBER next, the subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Wolf, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following valuable Real Estate of said decedent, viz:

A FARM, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Henry J. Myers, Esq., Samuel March, the property lately owned by Joseph Hill, and others, containing 117 Acres, more or less. The improvements consist of a good Two-story Log Dwelling HOUSE, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Spring House, with a never failing spring of water, and other necessary out-buildings. The farm is in a high state of cultivation—all having been thoroughly limed,—and fencing good. There is a sufficiency of excellent Meadow and Timberland, and water in nearly all the fields.—The property is a most desirable one. Beside many other advantages, it is convenient to churches, schools, mills, stores, &c., being but half a mile from the pleasant village of New Chester.



Persons wishing to view the premises will call upon Jacob Rummell, residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEORGE WOLF,
JOSEPH WOLF,
John Hanes, Auctioneer. Executors.
July 27, 1863. ts

Sheriff's Sale

IN pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF TIMBER LAND, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of George Thomas David Hartman, and others, containing 8 Acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel S. Walk.

SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, July 27, 1863.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Stray Steer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Straban township, Adams co., on the 18th inst., a STRAY STEER, very large, red, with white back. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. PETER MACKLEY.

July 27, 1863. 3t*

Found.

THE subscriber, on Tuesday last, found on the Baltimore turnpike, about one-half mile from Gettysburg, a POCKET BOOK, containing a small sum of money. The owner, by proving property, and paying for this advertisement, can recover it by addressing

GEO. M. CRAP,
No. 1121 South 8th st., Phila.
July 27, 1863. 3t*

Lost,

ON Thursday last, between Wislers shop and Geo. Stover's, on the Chambersburg turnpike, or on the farm of Mr. Crist, in Cumberland township, a large POCKET BOOK, containing $70, in U. S. Funds, all $10 bills, a ladies gold ring, and a bone ring, with four hearts cut on it, marked "J. M. M., 101st."—The pocket book is marked "O. H. Blocher, Co. K, 101st." The finder will receive a reward of $10 by leaving it at this office.

JOS. M. MILLER,
Cumberland tp., Adams co., Pa.
July 27, 1863. 3t

Register & Recorder.

TO the Independent Voters of Adams County:—I hereby announce myself as an Independent candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, and pledge myself, if elected, faithfully and impartially to discharge all the duties of the office. Being an unconditional Union man, I respectfully request the support of my fellow-citizens of all parties.

DANIEL PLANK.
Hamiltonban tp., July 27, 1863.

Notice.

HENRY HERSHEY'S, Sr., ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Hershey, late of Franklin twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE LADY, Adm'r.
July 27, 1863. 6t

Notice.

JACOB GREENHOLT'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Greenholt, late of Germany twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER J. GREENHOLT, Adm'r.
July 27, 1863. 6t*

Hay Wanted!

THE undersigned wishes to buy 500 tons of good HAY. The highest market price paid in cash for prime Timothy Hay, delivered at his packing establishment in Gettysburg.—Early applications desired.

WM. E. BITTLE.
April 20, 1863. 6m*

CUCUMBER PICKLES, a large lot just received from the city, in prime order, at KALBFLEISCH'S.

HATS.—Do you want a nice "Joe Hooker" Hat? Call at McILHENY'S.

COAL OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Give Us a Call!

CODORI & GILLESPIE have just received a large and splendid stock of New Goods, which they are selling as cheap as the times will allow. Their stock has been selected with care and is of as good a quality as the market will afford. SUGARS, we have all kinds, Hard and Soft Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, New Orleans, Porta Rica and Cuba. TEAS, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas. MOLASSES, New Orleans, Porta Rica and Syrups of different kinds. TOBACCOS, to suit all lovers of the weed, Congress, Spun, Navy, Cavendish, Rough and Ready, Natural Leaf, and Fine Cuts; Smoking Tobacco, 15 different kinds; PIPES, a large and fine assortment; SEGARS of various brands. COAL OIL LAMPS and Shades, we have the best assortment in the place, which we sell low; also, a No. 1 article of Coal Oil. HAMS, plain and sugar cured, Shoulders and Sides. FLOUR, of the best quality, which we always guarantee; Cedar-ware, Tubs, Buckets, Water Cans, &c. We also keep Notions, Confections, Fruits, Fish, by the small or by the barrel, Salt, Spices, Chocolate, Starch, Blacking, Indigo, Candles, Soaps, Curry Combs and Cards, a large assortment of Brushes, Baskets, Ropes, Cords, Crockery-ware, &c. GIVE US A CALL!

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863.

Eureka, Eureka!

THE "EXCELSIOR WASHER" is acknowledged by all who see it, to be the most complete, and without exception, the most perfect Labor-Saving Washing Machine ever before invented. Its superiority over all others consists in the simplicity and durability of its construction, the rapidity and completeness of its work, and the almost incredible ease with which it is managed. A child of ten years, possessing ordinary judgment, can learn to work it in five minutes time, and manage it as well as a grown person, except for very heavy goods. In a word this is the machine that is destined to take the place of every other now in use. Persons intending to get a machine will find it greatly to their advantage to examine this one before purchasing.

The undersigned have purchased the Patent Right for Adams County (excepting one township) and are making extensive preparations for their manufacture. Every machine will be built in the best manner and warranted. Price $8 00. In connection with this machine there is a Patent Wringer, which performs this laborious part of washing with the greatest ease and much better than it can be done by hand. They may be attached to a common Wash Tub, and are sold with the machine or separately as desired. Samples of each may be seen at our Gallery, in East York Street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

TYSON BROTHERS.
June 8, 1863.

All Invited.

THE undersigned have this day entered into partnership in the Grain, Produce and Commission business, at the old Klinefelter house, corner of Stratton and Railroad streets. The highest prices in cash paid for

FLOUR, WHEAT,
RYE, CORN,
OATS, SEEDS,
AND HAY.

All kinds of Groceries, Guanos, Fish, Salt, and every other article usually found in our line of business, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms.

Call and see us, and satisfy yourselves that it is really so.

HOLLINGER & HERBST.
Gettysburg, June 1, 1863. tf

One and All,

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned would say to the public that he is receiving a large and splendid stock of GROCERIES, which he will sell as low as any other house in town—Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Salt, Fish, &c., with Potatoes, Beans, and Rice; Wooden Ware, put up in the best manner; Tobaccos, Segars, &c., &c.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE!—If you want to lay in your liquors for harvest, now is the time. I have many brands of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and all other liquors, which I am disposing of at short profits. Give me a call. I always *try* to please—and believe I very often succeed. Remember the place—southeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.
May 25, 1863.

Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobaccos, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest profits. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.
Gettysburg, May 18, 1863. 3m

Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up, mostly of his own manufacturing, a very large stock of CLOTHING, suitable for the season, made in the very best manner and after the latest fashions, of every style, variety and size, running from Boys 4 years old, to the largest size for Men's wear. We have Boy's Clothing, all sizes in suits. Also Men's Clothing, in suits, all of the same material, a beautiful article. Also, Extra Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Hosiery, Neck Ties, all of which will be sold cheap for the cash. Please call. No trouble to show them.

May 11, 1863. tf

Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boy's and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &c., &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP,
June 9, 1862. ALEX. COBEAN.

New Warehouse.

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheads & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash for

GRAIN, of all kinds,
FLOUR, SEEDS, &c.

Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profits,

GUANOS,
SALT, FISH,
GROCERIES, &c.,
Wholesale and retail.

TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases.

McCURDY & DIEHL.
Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. 1y

New Goods

AT FAHNESTOCKS'.—Fahnestock Bros. would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received their Spring stock of Goods from New York and Philadelphia. Having bought them for cash, we are prepared to offer the largest and prettiest stock of DRESS GOODS ever offered to the citizens of the county and at OLD PRICES! "Quick sales and short profits" being our motto.

Call and examine at the sign of the RED FRONT.
May 11, 1863.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Come with a Rush

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his many friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the Clothing business, at Carr's old stand, in York street, Gettysburg, Pa. His stock, already full, will be much enlarged, to embrace every style of

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Caps, Trunks, Valises, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, and, in short, everything which ought to be found at a first class Clothing and Variety House.

Particulars hereafter. In the meantime he invites everybody to give him a call. He intends to keep so perfect a stock as to accommodate all—and, with the hope of large sales, he hopes to make a living at small profits. No trouble to show goods, and every effort made to satisfy buyers.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF.
June 15, 1863. tf

Notice of Inquest.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the heirs and legal representatives of GEORGE NULL, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, viz: Joseph Null, (the petitioner,) David Null, Daniel Null, Catharine, (intermarried with George Brown,) and Susan Hamilton, (widow, who has been proven of unsound mind, but has no Committee to take care of her estate, and who has assigned all her interest in the estate to Joseph Kepner;) and also left grand children, being the children of Lydia Brown, (intermarried with Samuel Brown,) the said Lydia Brown being deceased before the death of her father, and left the following named minor children, viz: William Brown, Aaron Brown, and Amos Brown, who have for their guardian Henry Wolf, Sr.; and a grand daughter, Eliza Fried, a minor daughter of Sarah, (intermarried with Jacob Fried,) which said parents of said Eliza Fried died in the lifetime of said George Null, and the said Eliza Fried also lately but since the decease of said George Null, died intestate, without issue, whose Administrator is Samuel Brown; and said George Null left also a grand daughter, Agnes Wolf, intermarried with Henry Wolf, Jr., said Agnes being a daughter of Mary Spangler, deceased, who was intermarried with John Spangler; who is also deceased,—that an INQUEST will be held on the following property, viz: No. 1: The Mansion Farm, situate in Hamilton and Berwick townships, Adams county, bounded by lands of Matilda Lawrence, Andrew Bankard, Henry Wolf, and others, containing 85 Acres and 100 Perches, and allowances, more or less. No. 2: A Tract of Land, situate in Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Cyrus Wolf, Edward Emlet, and others, containing 29 Acres and 80 Perches, neat measure. No. 3: A Tract of Woodland, situate in Berwick township, Adams county, on the "Pigeon Hill," adjoining lands of Henry Richter, Jacob Barnitz, Henry Wolf, and others, containing 17 Acres, more or less—on MONDAY, the 10th day of August next, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, to make partition or valuation of the premises aforesaid to and amongst the representatives of said decedent, in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, then to value and appraise the same.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 13, 1863. 3t

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. Robert J. Fisher, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and David Ziegler and Isaac E. Wierman, Esq., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 17th day of August next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, July 20, '63.

Jurors for August Court.

Grand Jury.

Hamilton—Michael Dellone, (Foreman.)
Tyrone—Daniel Diehl.
Huntington—Ephraim Hiteshew.
Liberty—Reuben Shover.
Gettysburg—Henry Etz.
Germany—Solomon Sell, Henry Lansinger.
Butler—John Funt.
Latimore—Wm. M. Gardner.
Oxford—Solomon Brown.
Union—Wm. Slifer.
Conowago—Jesse D. Keller.
Berwick bor.—George Davis.
Franklin—Samuel A. Swope.
Mountpleasant—John Warner, Peter O'Neal.
Cumberland—John Maring.
Berwick twp.—Jacob Hull.
Mountjoy—Samuel B. Miller.
Reading—Andrew Brown.
Menallen—David McCreary.
Straban—Jacob B. Miller.
Freedom—George W. Scott.
Hamiltonban—George Trenkle.

General Jury.

Conowago—Jeremiah Johns, Edmond Dellone.
Huntington—Samuel Bowers, George Smick, Jeremiah Slaybaugh.
Liberty—James O'Brien.
Gettysburg—Jeremiah Diehl, Philip Doersom.
Tyrone—Amos Weigle.
Oxford—Daniel Heltzel.
Berwick bor.—Frederick Wolf.
Menallen—Bernard Myers, Abraham Hoffman.
Straban—Jonas Rebert, Henry Thomas.
Freedom—Joseph J. Kerr.
Union—Charles Spangler.
Latimore—Geo. Myers, of D.
Mountpleasant—John Sheely, John L. Jenkins.
Cumberland—Henry Lott.
Germany—Isaac Snyder, Henry Rather.
Hamilton—A. K. Stoner, Jacob Wehler.
Berwick twp.—Jacob Sourbeer.
Reading—Adam S. Myers, John Simpson, Emanuel Neidich.
Franklin—George Cole, Harrison Brough.
Mountjoy—Jesse Mackley, Newton Horner.
Hamiltonban—Jacob L. Firor.
Butler—Solomon Orner, Wm. C. Lott.
July 20, 1863.

The Secretary

OF THE TREASURY has authorized me to continue my Agency for a brief period, and until further notice, I shall continue to receive Subscriptions to the

5-20 LOAN AT PAR,

at my office, and at the different Sub-Agencies throughout the Loyal States.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent,
114 South Third Street, Phila.
July 20, 1863. tf

Spring Goods

AT A. SCOTT & SON'S.—We invite the attention of buyers to our stock of Spring Goods, which will be sold cheap, consisting of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, etc., etc. For Men's and Boys' wear we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings, with a variety of Cottonades, &c., &c. Call and see.

May 18, 1863. A. SCOTT & SON.

Picking

HAS RECEIVED HIS
SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.
COME ONE, COME ALL.
May 18, 1863.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

NECK TIES.—A beautiful assortment at McILHENY'S.

Dr. J. H. Schenck

CAN be found at his principal Office, No. 39 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, and at 32 BOND Street, New York, every Tuesday. All persons who stand in need of his advice (for which no charge is made) are invited to call on him. For a thorough examination of the lungs with the Respirometer he charges $3. It is very important that the Doctor should know the precise state of the lungs, and it is a great satisfaction to the patient to have correct information on the subject. It is well, therefore, for every one who can afford the expense, to have a thorough examination. There is so much variety in cases of Consumption, that a different treatment may be required according to circumstances. The three great medicines of Doctor SCHENCK are adapted to all cases, but sometimes one or two of them will be sufficient.

Occasionally a box of MANDRAKE PILLS alone (costing 25 cents) will relieve the sufferer, if the disease is merely a bad cold or an obstruction of the liver. The PULMONIC SYRUP is always required when there is any considerable disorder of the respiratory organs, indicated by cough, pains in the breast or side, difficulty of breathing, &c. This SYRUP purifies the blood, from which it separates the bile and expels all diseased matter, leaving the blood in a healthy condition; and this is a very considerable part of the cure. The SEA WEED TONIC, in connection with the PULMONIC SYRUP, is a most important remedy in almost every case of consumption; it removes that debilitated state of the system which always accompanies pulmonary disease, and which very often causes it.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC strengthens the appetite and improves the digestion; and the patient, instead of being confined to a low, scanty diet, according to the absurd custom which generally prevails, is enabled to digest the most nourishing food, and that to gain strength; and this is all that is necessary to complete the cure. No matter how fat or rich the food may be, the Sea-Weed Tonic will make it digestible, and by this means the whole body is nourished and invigorated. Where persons feel weak and debilitated, a wine-glass of the Sea-Weed Tonic will revive and strengthen the patient at once. It is a pleasant stimulant or Bitters, perfectly harmless. Freely taken, it is a certain remedy against Chills and Fevers.

THE MANDRAKE PILLS are intended to remove obstructions and carry off the diseased matter. And thus it appears that all three of Dr. SCHENCK'S Medicines are used in a majority of consumptive cases; and, if used according to directions, they are INFALLIBLE, provided the disease is not advanced too far to make a cure possible, as it certainly is if the lungs are nearly destroyed.

Patients will please to take notice that when circumstances make it impossible for them to have a personal interview with Dr. Schenck, they will know how to proceed with the use of his medicines, as each bottle is accompanied by full directions in English, French, German and Spanish, and these directions are so explicit that whatever may be the form of the disease, or the condition of the patient, no mistake in the use of the medicine will be possible. Each bottle of PULMONIC SYRUP is accompanied by a pamphlet describing the different forms of consumption, and the symptoms are so accurately described that every one may know which of the medicines is adapted to his own particular case.

Several things are to be especially observed: The patient must use the medicine according to directions; he must avoid taking cold, and he must eat nourishing food, taking care to chew it well, and he need not be apprehensive of "too strong or rich a diet," for the SEA-WEED TONIC will empower the stomach to digest anything which may properly be called food. If these simple rules are observed, Dr. Schenck promises a certain cure, provided there is enough of the lungs remaining to carry on the operations of nature.

All who are skeptical on this subject are invited to call at Dr. Schenck's rooms, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore, and they will see, not only a vast amount of written and printed evidence, which proves the efficacy of Dr. Schenck's Medicines, but they will also meet with a room full of persons who are now being cured, and who are ready to testify that they have been rescued, in some cases, from the immediate prospect of death by the use of Dr. Schenck's Remedies. Skeptics may hear from the lips of these patients a declaration of the benefit they have invariably received from Dr. Schenck's treatment, nearly all of them being in excellent spirits and in confident expectation of a cure.

Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice, giving advice and examining the lungs of consumptive patients, for more than twenty years. The cures performed by him have been very numerous, and, in some instances, most wonderful. See his pamphlet, which may be had gratis on application to his rooms.

Dr. Schenck's Principal Office is 39 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., where letters for advice should always be directed.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

New York City, Conrad Fox, No. 81 Barclay street.
Boston, Mass., George C. Goodwin & Co., No. 11 Marshall street.
Portland, Me., W. F. Philips, No. 149 Middle street.
Pittsburg, Pa., Dr. George H. Keyser, 140 Wood street.
Martin Koch, Unity, Columbiana co., Ohio.
St. Louis, Mo., Henry Blakely, corner Second and Vine streets.
Baltimore, Md., Seth H. Hance, 108 Baltimore street.
Washington, D. C., Samuel B. Waite, corner Seventh street and Louisiana avenue.
Chicago, Ill., Lord & Smith, No. 23 Lake st.
San Francisco, Hostetter, Smith & Dean, 227 Montgomery street, General Agents for California.

And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

PRICES:
Pulmonic Syrup, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Sea-Weed Tonic, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.
June 29, 1863. 1m

Salisbury Bros. & Co.,

NO. 37 DORRANCE STREET, and 67 WEYBOSSET STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

Proprietors of one of the most extensive JEWELRY MANUFACTORIES in the Eastern States, beg to call the attention of the community generally to the very SURPRISING CHEAP RATE at which they are offering their goods, far surpassing both Foreign and Domestic Manufactures in point of elegance and real durability!

FOR INSTANCE:

For Fifteen Dollars, we forward, nicely carded and packed in good order, the following enormous quantity of Jewelry, equal in finish to any Plated Gold, and not to be recognized from Gold only by the trying of acids:

4 Set Enamel Vest Chains; 2 Plain Florentine Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 2 Twist-Wire Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 2 Plain Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 23 Ladies' Rings, Double-Heart and a variety of patterns; 50 Union Emblems; 50 Scarf pins, Plain and Imitation Coral; 2 Double-Glass Lockets, engine-turned; 6 Box and Glass Pins for portrait or hair; 72 assorted Lockets, Heart and Shell Charms, and 6 Band Bracelets;—all for Fifteen Dollars. A collection of this kind, when placed in the hands of any one of ordinary intelligence, ought to retail for at least One Hundred Dollars!

Catalogues, containing full information and Prices of Goods, can be obtained upon application. Orders by Mail, Telegraph or Express, respectfully solicited.

SALISBURY BROS. & CO.,
37 Dorrance & 67 Weybosset Sts.,
June 29, 1863. Providence, R. I.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD-STONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

Produce taken in exchange for work.
Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

GLYCERINE and CAMPHOR SOAP, for preventing and curing the bites of Musquitoes and other insects, at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Bromo for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Local & General.

A SUGGESTION.

The life of a soldier who lies wounded in a hospital is monotonous and irksome in the extreme. Racked with pain, among strangers, homesick and impatient, uncheered by that blessed light and comfort which had once shone upon him from the eyes of the loved ones in that paradise which we call "home," he lies through long hours, his weary eyes vacantly traversing the bare white walls before him.—Now, we have a suggestion about those same walls. They are very white and clean, but they are too bare, too blank, too unsuggestive. Any person who has passed a few weeks upon a sick bed knows what we mean; he will remember how the eye wandered over the wall in front of him, and still returned to the weary search after something new—some new and heretofore hidden figure in the wall paper, some new crack, cranny, or flaw in the wall—in short, anything but the old shapes and images which had repeated themselves before his tired gaze for the thousandth time. How much more stale and wearisome to the sufferer must be the prospect of walls utterly bare, with not even a covering of figured paper to tone down their severity. They are as wearisome and uninviting as a desert, and are a miniature Sahara without an Oasis. This defect in our hospitals could be remedied by embellishing the walls with paintings, portraits, &c., of all sizes and descriptions. We suggest that those of our readers who have a collection of such pictures should loan them temporarily to the nearest hospital. They would not be injured in the least, and would serve a better purpose than they now do while hanging in darkened rooms or stowed away in dusty garrets; they would serve to break the monotony of bare walls and lighten many a listless hour.

Dangerous Counterfeit.—The President of the Union Bank, Rochester, cautions the public against receiving $20's on that institution, as none of that denomination are paid out, and the plate is to be destroyed to beat the counterfeiters. By magnifying the vignette, a marked difference can be discovered between the genuine and counterfeit notes, and even with the naked eye there can be noticed in the counterfeit the absence of the radiating sun-beams in the water scene. By extending the engraved line under the date of the counterfeit, it passes through the foot of the female figure at the instep, while in the genuine the same line extended, intersects the foot higher, passing through the heel. The signatures are evidently traced from the genuine bills, but the President's signature is too light to be seen distinctly through the paper, and is generally a bad imitation.

Stature of Drafted Men.—Boards of enrollment are informed that no limits of stature are established for drafted men, below and beyond which they shall be exempt from military service. The matter of stature will be considered by the board only in the general examination as to the physical fitness of the man for military service. Conscripts of small stature, who have been felicitating themselves on the prospect of measuring less than "five feet three," will receive this news with heaviness of spirit.

Electricity and Fighting.—There seems to be some unaccountable sympathy between the magnetic telegraph and the draft. In Lancaster city both of the telegraph operators were drawn, and in Philadelphia fifteen have been drafted from the office of the American Telegraph company. Is there some mysterious connection between the subtle current and the wheel of chance? Or may it not be that Providence has wisely selected these operatives for artillery on account of their long experience in handling batteries?

Why is This?—We learn, from our western exchanges, says the N. Y. *World*, that for the present there will be no enforcement of the draft in any of the States north and west of the Ohio river. It will be noticed that Colonel Fry, in announcing the resumption of the draft, mentioned the Middle and Eastern States as those in which the conscription was to be immediately enforced. There is, doubtless, some reason for this discrimination, though we do not see its justice.

Castor Oil Administration.—The medical men of Paris recommend the following way of administering castor oil to children: The quantity of oil prescribed is poured into a small earthen pan, over a moderate fire, an egg broken into it, and stirred up so as to form something like what cooks call battered eggs; when it is done a little salt or sugar, or a few drops of orange water or some currant jelly should be added.—The sick child will eat it eagerly, and never discover the fraud.

☞The Washington letter to the *News*, says that Vice President Stephen's ostensible mission to Washington covered a secret one, viz: to inform Mr. Lincoln that it had been determined to appeal to Louis Napolean, offering him whatever he required, and asking that, to avoid foreign interference, an armistice should be granted, and convention of all the States held.

☞Julius who has heard some one reading the President's Message—"Pompey, what for de President say free americans of African descent?" Pompey who considers himself one of the enlightened—"Why, Julius, he meant dat free Americans hab de scent what de oder Americans habn't got."

To Preserve Meat in Summer.—Cooking meat with wheaten flour will retain it sweet for a three-fold lengthened period, even in tropical climates. The flour acts as an insolator against air and moisture.

☞It takes some beef to feed an army—35,000 bullocks were devoured by the Army of the Potomac during the interval of their march towards Fredericksburg under Burnside, and their return under Hooker.

☞The enrolling officers of Clark county, Illinois, or many of them, have been compelled to give up their enrollment lists to parties of men who destroyed them.

☞Great men may sacrifice prudence in the pursuit of great objects. He can well spare his mule and panniers, who has a winged chariot instead.

☞There are two classes of disappointed lovers—those who are disappointed before marriage, and the more unhappy ones who are disappointed after it.

☞The heart that soars upward escapes little cares and vexation; the birds that fly high have not the dust of the road upon their wings.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) Attorney and Solicitor for Patents and Pensions. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. References: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stœver.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Removal.

DR. O'NEAL has removed his office from Wills' building, to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Residence adjoining the office.
April 6, 1863. tf

Drs. Cress & Taylor,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.—The above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by practice of, the ablest Eclectic Practitioners, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, in the one formerly occupied by Dr. Dorsey, one door south of the "Compiler" office. Soldiers' families attended free of charge during their absence.
Dr. James Cress. Dr. Wm. Taylor.
Jan. 19, 1863.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durboraw, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.
A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.
Aug. 6 1860.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.
VALENTINE SAUPEE.
July 25, 1859.

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.
Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.
Feb. 24, 1862.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

☞Sheads & Buehler's Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Ware of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficien number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.
JACOBS & BRO.—have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.
E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "
April 15, 1861.

The Great Secret

FOUND OUT.—I can tell you all now where they meet. It is in York street, No. 113, right opposite the Bank, and the reason is this: the undersigned has just received from the city a very fine assortment of SPRING GOODS, for both ladies and gentlemen, as follows: For the ladies, Shakers, Gloves, Stockings, Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars, Fans, Perfumery, of all kinds, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Hats, and in fact almost anything else in the toilet way;—Combs, Hair Pins, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and numerous other articles.

Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, at the following prices: first rate Linen Pants at $2, good Summer Vests at 75 cts., and other clothing at the same rates. Summer Hats cheaper than any other house in the town, both for boys and men. Having purchased a lot at auction, he can sell them at prices which will make almost any one buy: and also many other goods, such as Forks, Fork Handles, Shovels and Handles, Ropes, Twines, Brushes, Brooms, Queensware and Glass ditto, GROCERIES, and Spices of all kinds, Soaps of all kinds, Essences of all kinds, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Tobacco, Segars and Snuff, and in fact almost anything you would calculate to find in a Notion Store, all very cheap for cash. Don't forget the place. You that have been there bring those that have not been initiated yet. There is room for all of them, at No. 113, opposite the Bank, in York street. H. G. CARR, Agent.
May 4, 1863.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 16, 1862. 1y

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving
THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,
he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of
TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,
and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.
ROOFING and SPOUTING
also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Special Notice.

ON and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next. JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
No. 114 S. THIRD St., Philadelphia.
April 13, 1863. 3m

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

Coopering.

JOHN CHRISMER is carrying on the Coopering business, in all its branches, in York street, Gettysburg. FLOUR BARRELS, in any desired quantity, made to order, at short notice, and at low profits. REPAIRING, of all kinds, attended to, promptly and cheaply.—Every effort will be made to render satisfaction to customers.
Dec. 29, 1862. 6m

New Goods.

JUST received from New York and Philadelphia, the largest stock in town of
Broad Cloths,
Summer Cloths,
Cassimeres, Tweeds,
Drillings and Vestings.
Beautiful styles, well assorted; bought for cash and will be sold cheap for the same.—Please call and see them.
GEORGE ARNOLD.
May 11, 1863. tf

Picking

HAS RECEIVED HIS
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
COME ONE, COME ALL.
May 18, 1863.

Wall Paper!

A LARGE variety of patterns, of the latest and most desirable styles, many of which are being sold at the old prices. Call and see them at McILHENY'S.

ALL the best Patent [Medi]cines can be had at the new Family [Dr]ug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

PICKING has the finest assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing in town.

SHAWLS, in every variety and the latest styles from New York, for sale cheap at FAHNESTOCKS'.

LADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, a new supply just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, cheap at FAHNESTOCKS'.

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,
CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a
NEW DRUG STORE,
in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. Horner, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of
FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,
DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,
Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.
PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.
☞ADVICE GRATIS.☜
May 12, 1862. tf

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.
JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.
JOSEPH BEVAN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—
J. L. SCHICK
would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid
STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.
The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.
SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,
of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.
FURNISHING GOODS
of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.—My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,
of all qualities and choicest styles.
April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.
Feb. 2, 1863. tf

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

1863. Spring Styles 1863.

OF HATS AND CAPS.
R. F. McILHENY,
at his old stand, S. W. cor. Centre Square, has just opened a splendid assortment of
HATS AND CAPS,
of the latest styles, at very low prices. Persons in want of a good seasonable and fashionable Hat or Cap, are requested to give him a call.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
comprising Men's fine Calf Boots, Men's Balmorals, Men's Wellington Ties, Congress Gaiters, Brogans; Ladies' morocco Balmoral Boots, Gaiters, fine kid Slippers, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, of every variety and style, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Let all who wish to supply themselves with good and substantial work call and examine our stock. R. F. McILHENY.
April 13, 1863.

1863. Spring Millinery. 1863.

MISS McCREARY invites Ladies to call and see her new assortment of Spring and Summer HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS AND FANCY GOODS, which are of the latest styles, and being purchased for cash will be sold at reasonable prices.

☞She is also prepared to Bleach and Press Bonnets and Hats at the shortest notice and in the best manner.
April 27, 1863. 2m

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.
Feb. 23, 1863. tf

Children's Clothing.

A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE, at the store of GEO. ANROLD. Ladies will please call and see them. [April 27, 1863. tf

SPRING and Summer Clothing just received at PICKING'S.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get his MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

Stratton, Bryant & Co's

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES
LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. cor. 7th and Chesnut Sts.
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞For full particulars send for a circular.
Oct. 20, 1862. 1y

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of
BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.
JOEL B. DANNER,
June 9, 1862. DAVID ZIEGLER.

Change of Time.

THE following is a schedule of the running of the trains on the Gettysburg Railroad:

The FIRST TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the North and West. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 1 P. M., with passengers from those points, and also from Baltimore and Washington. Passengers leaving Washington at 6.30 A. M., and Baltimore at 9.15 A. M., arrive by this train at Gettysburg at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The SECOND TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1.10 P. M., with passengers for Baltimore and Washington. Passengers arrive in Baltimore at 5.30 P. M. Leave Baltimore at 8 P. M., and arrive in Washington at 10 P. M. Passengers can also go to York and Harrisburg by the second train. Arrive in Harrisburg at 7.30 P. M. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the North and West.

☞Passengers can leave Philadelphia by way of Baltimore at 4 A. M., and arrive in Gettysburg at 1 P. M. Or leave at 7.30 A. M. by the Pennsylvania Central or Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and arrive in Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M. R. McCURDY,
May 11, 1863. President.

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—Chas. C. Tucker, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
J. C. Neely, Agent, Gettysburg.
Nov. 18, 1861.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,
Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

Howard House,

BALTIMORE.
The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has RE-OPENED THIS EXTENSIVE AND FAVORITE HOTEL, and solicits the share of patronage which its highly favorable location and his efforts to please may deserve.

Having been engaged for many years in conducting popular Hotels in Pennsylvania, Virginia and this city, he feels assured of being able, with the aid of his Competent Assistants, to meet all just expectations of the traveling community in managing the Howard House, in a style surpassed by no Hotel of its class in the country.
Terms—Gentlemen's Ordinary, $1.75 per Day.
" Ladies' " 2 00 "
Respectfully,
WM. C. REAMER, Proprietor.
Baltimore, April 20, 1863. 6m

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.
ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

Drainage Pipes.

THE undersigned has now on hand, and continues to manufacture, large quantities of EARTHEN DRAINAGE PIPES, which he offers to furnish and lay at 7 cents per foot. For the draining of cellars, &c., nothing better can be used. They have been tried in different parts of the county, with entire success. His manufactory is near Lilly's Mill, in Oxford township. Post office address, New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.

Specimens of the Pipes can be seen at Peter Hoffman's, in Gettysburg.
April 27, 1863. 3m JOHN BECKMAN.

Old Gold and Silver

WANTED.—The highest price in cash paid for old Gold and Silver; the present is a favorable time to sell, the premium on it being large. Also, Gold and Silver Coin purchased, and the highest price given, by
JOSEPH BEVAN,
Watchmaker & Jeweller, in the Diamond.
Feb. 23, 1863.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest at A. SCOTT & SON'S

A LOT of fresh GUM DROPS, the finest ever offered in this market, to be had at Dr HORNER'S Drug Store.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

READY ROOFING,

NO. 73 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

This article is made of an extremely thick and strong woven fabric, invented and manufactured expressly for our own use, and is several times thicker than the cotton sheeting commonly used in all other composition roofing, and consequently far more durable.

From the superior thickness of this cloth, it receives in saturation, a far greater amount of the water-proof composition, and when finished with the fire-proof coating on the surface, presents the most completely finished—and, we are confident, most durable—roofing now known. It needs no final coat applied on the roof, as all other kinds do.

IT IS "READY" TO NAIL DOWN.

It is manufactured and put up in rolls about one hundred feet long, and three feet wide; requiring only to be unrolled, and nailed on the roof.

In this convenient and finished state, it is especially worthy the attention of
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
TINNERS, BUILDERS,
and all who buy to sell again. We do not hold out to such the prospect of enormous profits immediately, but we offer a really merchantable article, in demand every where, and at all times.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO A FEW POINTS!

1st. It costs only about half as much as tin, and is twice as durable.

2d. It is adapted to all kinds of roofs, whether steep or flat.

3d. It is not affected injuriously by heat or cold.

4th. Any ordinary workman can apply it.

5th. It is not the "cheapest" roofing.

6th. It is the best roofing.

This Roofing has been used in every variety of climate, from Canada to California, and we can most positively recommend it to be entirely proof against the changes of heat and cold that are so destructive to many other kinds of Roofing.

IT WILL NOT SOFTEN AND RUN IN HOT WEATHER.

IT WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD WEATHER.

It is a perfect protection against fire from the falling cinders and fragments from burning buildings adjoining this Roofing.

It is so elastic and strong that the
SHRINKING OF ROOF-BOARDS
does not injure it.

It is particularly valuable on Factories, Foundries, Sugar Refineries, Distilleries, and all buildings where the air is impregnated with gases or moisture, which rapidly corrode, from the inside, all tin and metal roofs.

FOR STEAMBOAT DECKS,
CAR-TOPS, PIAZZAS,
and all roofs used for walking on, this article answers far better than any metal roof—as it will bear such usage without cracking or breaking.

It is easily applied over old
SHINGLE ROOFS,
WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHINGLES.

Also the
GUTTERS
can be formed of this material, saving the expense of METAL ONES.

The cost of applying it is very light, and any ordinary roof can be finished in the same day.

PRESERVE YOUR ROOFS!

IF YOUR TIN ROOF LEAKS,

IF YOUR TIN ROOF HAS
SMALL RUST-HOLES IN IT,

IF YOUR TIN ROOF NEEDS RE-PAINTING,
our
LIQUID
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT
will effectually close up all the smaller RUST-HOLES, and form a heavy elastic body over the whole surface, that will prevent RUST, and last many years longer than ordinary paint.

IF YOUR SHINGLE ROOF LEAKS,

IF YOUR GUTTERS LEAK,

IF THE JOINTS AROUND YOUR CHIMNEYS LEAK,

IF YOUR SLATE ROOF LEAKS,
our
COMPOUND
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT
will completely fill up all the crevices in the shingles, cover over the broken joints in the tin and slate, form permanently adhesive, elastic coating around chimneys, sky-lights, etc., and in all these situations will outlast any other article for this purpose now in use. This article is a thick, tenacious compound of
GUTTA-PERCHA,
and ingredients used extensively in Europe in the process of Kyanizing or preserving wood in railroad structures exposed to moisture and decay. This very useful property tends directly to arrest and prevent decay in the shingles, and will often save the necessity for several years of putting on a new roof. It is well worthy of a trial.

☞All the above ROOFING MATERIALS will be furnished to
CHURCHES AND CLERGYMEN
at a reduction of
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. FROM OUR REGULAR RATES.

LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS
MADE WITH RESPONSIBLE AGENTS.

☞CIRCULARS and SAMPLES sent free by Mail. Address
READY ROOFING CO.,
NO. 73 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.
Dec. 29, 1862. 1y

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE
LINIMENT,
THE
GREAT REMEDY
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

As an Alleviator of Pain, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, **Rheumatic Disorders** of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has never been known to fail.

For Neuralgia, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of **Headache** in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

Toothache also will it cure instantly.

For Nervous Debility and General Lassitude arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

For Piles.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

Quinsy and Sore Throat are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

Sprains are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Burns and Scalds, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of Conn., the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment taken internally, cures Cholic, Cholera Morbus and Cholic.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

TRY IT.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness, or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.

EVERY HORSE OWNER

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,
IS THE
SOLDIER'S FRIEND,
And thousands have found it truly
A FRIEND IN NEED!

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞Sold by all dealers everywhere.
Dec. 8, 1862. 1y

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.
Nov. 24, 1862.

For Sale.

TWO SECOND-HAND MANNY MACHINES with Wood's Improvement. Enquire of
Mar. 23, 1863. WM. WIBLE.